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EUROPE.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the Electors of France.

The "Usurpers" Called to Account for the Bloodshed and Suffering.

A Conservative Triumph in the Elections Conceded at Bordeaux.

DISAFFECTION IN NICE.

English Views of the Anglo-American Commission.

Shall the Italian Courts Have Jurisdiction in the Papal Residence?

A WAIL FROM WILHELMSHOEHE.

Text of Napoleon's "Proclamation" to the French Electors—Calling the "Usurpers" to Account—The Imperial Silence Explained—No Acts Legal Until the People Express their Will.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the electors of France:

WILHELMSHOHE, Feb. 8.—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is misfortune's mourning. As long as the armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions, but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible of its sufferings. When I was made a prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolution would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding the unparalleled reverses, France was unsubdued; her strongholds unreduced, a few Departments invaded, and Paris in a state of defense. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while attention was directed to her enemies, an insurrection arose at Paris, the seat of the Representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress was threatened, and the Empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people, was overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my presentiments, I exclaimed, What matter my dynasty if the country is saved? Instead of protesting against the violation of my right, I hoped for the success of the defense, and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now that the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, is the time to call to account the usurpers, for bloodshed, and ruin, and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence, and a solid peace are only recoverable when the people are consulted respecting the Government most capable of repairing the disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself crushed by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition. But till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate. There is only one Government, in which resides the National sovereignty, able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to the firesides, to re-open the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Prominent Candidates Chosen—Bordeaux Concedes the Result to be in Favor of the Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Department of Seine-et-Oise has elected to the Assembly the Mayor of Versailles, MM. CARMOT, BARTHELMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, THIERS and FAVRE.

In the Department of Bas-Rhine the Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt, and MM. GAMBETTA and REUTSCH are elected.

THE RESULT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The election returns are not all counted, but the election of the following candidates is considered certain:

Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Gambetta, Saisset, Rochefort, Schoelcher, Doriau, Pethier and Delescluze.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY CONCEDED.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 12—The result in the great majority of the elections is in favor of the Conservatives.

GREVY is elected from the Jura, PICARD in the Meuse, GAMBETTA in the Haut-Rhin, and FAVRE in Aisne.

Eighteen Departments remain to be heard from.

IN THE NORTH.

LILLE, Feb. 12.—The Deputies elected from the Department of Nord left Lille for Paris today by special train.

LONDON, Feb. 12—9 P. M.—Official returns from the Department of Nord, show that the Monarchical candidates polled 195,000 and the Republicans 47,000 votes.

CHANGARNIER.

Gen. CHANGARNIER, accompanied by the other delegates, has arrived at Bordeaux.

PARIS.

Fall of Provisions in Paris—Chanzy in Consultation with the Paris Government and Generals—The Theatres.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—There has been a great fall in the price of provisions.

CHANZY IN THE CITY.

Gen. CHANZY has been in consultation with Generals and members of the Government here, and has returned to Laval.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres will reopen on the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Disaffection in Nice—Shouts for Italy—Bordeaux Decrees Abrogated—Prussian Exactions in Rouen.

FLORENCE, Feb. 11.—Serious disturbances are reported in Nice. The people besieged the Prefecture, shouting "Evviva Italia!" The troops were obliged to charge the crowd with bayonets before they would disperse.

DECREES ABROGATED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Government of the National Defense at Paris has abrogated the requisition decrees of the Delegate Government at Bordeaux.

THE ARMISTICE AT SEA.

The Captains of French men-of-war at Havana have applied by cable for permission to watch and pursue German vessels during the armistice.

MULCTING ROUEN.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—The Prussians have imposed a contribution of 4,000,000 francs on Rouen, which must be paid today, and another of 2,000,000 francs, payable to-morrow. They have also exacted 640,000 francs from the people of Fecamp.

Provisions for France—The Boston Cargo.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—An order has been received at the Navy-yard from Washington to prepare the United States steamer *Worcester* to take a cargo of provisions to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The High Commission—The Budget—Increase of the Army—Voting by Ballot.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Observer* today has a leader on the Anglo-American Commission. It declares if the United States adopts the award of the Commission, they will not find England a stubborn objector. It thinks the Canadian inquiry presents no insuperable difficulties, and hopes the labors of the Commissioners will clear the political atmosphere which for years has been hanging over the two countries.

THE BUDGET—ARMY INCREASE.

In the Budget about to be submitted to Parliament the estimates for the expenses of the army amount to £15,851,700, an increase of £2,886,700 over those of last year. The force of the regular army is to be brought up to 133,200 men, an increase of 19,980. Provision is made for surveying defensive positions around London, and between the city and the sea-coast. New fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich, and on the Island of Malta.

THE BALLOT.

The *Observer* says Mr. FORSTER will propose the adoption of the ballot, leaving it optional with the returning officer to ascertain by ballot whether the ballot is desired.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Italy and The Pope—An Important Amendment to the Guarantees Bill—Adjournment of the Debate—Italian Subjects in Tunis.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12.—In the Lower Chamber yesterday the Committee reported an amendment to the Papal Guarantees bill, empowering the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to enter the Papal residence.

A CABINET QUESTION.

Minister LANZA opposed the amendment, and defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquillize the Catholic conscience and prevent accusations of bad faith. He announced that the Ministry had determined to consider the proposed modification of the bill a Cabinet question. The Committee defended their amendment, but did not ask for a party vote, leaving each member to vote according to his convictions. The House adjourned the debate until Monday

ITALIANS IN TUNIS.

In consequence of the interruption of diplomatic relations, the Italian Consul at Tunis has confided the subjects of Italy to the protection of the Austrian Consul.

The Spanish Elections—Prince Charles of Roumania Explains His Recent Course—A Fit of Depression of Spirits—His Future Schemes.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Madrid *Imparcial* says that in the elections for the Cortes in the provinces only six Oppositionists have been successful.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—The Marquis DE AVILA has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10.—The Ministers have informed the Chamber that Prince CHARLES wrote his recent letter to the Powers in a moment of depression, and that the dangers suggested now appear to have passed.

HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

It is reported to be the desire of the Prince to assume the sovereignty of Roumania, pay Turkey full indemnity for her lost tribute, and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with her. The Porte refuses, but friends of the Prince are sure that success will be reached through the mediation of the Powers.

POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

The Friends and Opponents of Gov. Clayton in the State Legislature.

Evidently there is not entire harmony among the prominent Republican politicians in Arkansas, but nearly all the letters and telegrams sent North from the State capital are apparently inspired by personal or political enemies of Gov. CLAYTON, who, not long since, was elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. ALEXANDER MCDONALD, on 4th of March next. The other side of the story is given in the following article from the Little Rock *Republican*, one of the leading Republican papers in the State, and a steadfast supporter of Gov. CLAYTON:

In the House of Representatives are forty Republicans that are warm friends of the administration of Governor CLAYTON. There are fifteen persons there who were elected as "Brindletail" who claim to be Republicans, and there are twenty-seven Democrats—making in all eighty-two members of the House. Under the advice of BROOKS and HODGES the fifteen "Brindle-tails" have been induced to join with the Democracy and retard legislation. The alliance formed between the Democrats and the "Brindle-tails" gives the combination a majority of two in the House. The fifteen Republicans, or, rather, those who profess to be Republicans, and who were elected by Republican votes are really responsible for the state of affairs now at the Capitol. If any two of the following-named persons will cease voting with the Democracy and act with the forty Republicans in the House, then we admit that the Republican Party will be responsible for legislation from that time forward: E. A. Filton, of Drew; J. P. Grady, of Crawford; T. D. Hawkins, of Conway; B. W. Herring, of Yell; W. G. Harris, of Newton; T. J. H. Haskins, of St. Francis; T. W. Ham, of St. Francis, Alexander Mason, of Calhoun, J. B. Stephens, of Sebastian, Dr. J. Smith, of Columbia, B. F. Taylor, of Searcy, F. M. Thompson, of Columbia, N. G. Wood, of Columbia, John Webb, of Chicot. All of these men were elected by the Republican Party, and so far as responsibility rests upon any one for a lack of wholesome legislation, they, and they alone, are responsible for it.

Nobody expected the Democracy to do anything, except to delay legislation, to the end that they might charge their obstinacy upon the Republican Party in the canvass of 1872. We have been slow to name the men who profess to be Republicans and who are responsible for the delays complained of, but the time has now come when to keep their course from their constituents would be criminal in us.

The firm of HODGES, BROOKS & CO. were the most loud-mouthed blatant men against Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON succeeding to the Gubernatorial chair in the State. They are now his confidential friends and advisers. All through the last canvass they urged that it was the duty of Gov. CLAYTON to hold on to the Governorship in order to preserve the Republican Party and keep JOHNSON from turning the State over unto the hands of the Democracy. They are now attempting to force CLAYTON to the United States Senate for the purpose of putting JOHNSON in the Executive office. They now say that the only hope and salvation of the Republican Party is in placing JOHNSON in the Gubernatorial chair. The facts are that all the time these men were pretending to oppose JOHNSON they were in correspondence with and pledged to retain him as Governor of the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Gen. HARRISON, United States Marshal, accompanied by revenue officers and a company of soldiers, left here on Friday night for Winchester, to arrest persons who had forcibly released prisoners on Thursday. The detachment of soldiers returned this morning, bringing eleven men, who were lodged in jail. The prisoners who were released have not been rearrested.

WASHINGTON.

Our Navy in Dominican Waters—Dominican Annexation and Haytian Interference—Completeness of the Administration's Response to Senate Resolution for Information.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The opponents as well as the friends of the San Domingo annexation project cannot but be gratified at the manner in which the Administration has met all the calls for information on the subject. The reply of Mr. FISH, transmitted some weeks ago, in response to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of December, was certainly complete enough to cover the whole branch of negotiation on that subject; and now comes Mr. ROBESON'S reply to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of Jan. 4, covering the part which the navy has taken in the question. It goes back to the very beginning, and is as full and complete as the most captious opponent could desire. As nothing but brief and garbled statements concerning this document have appeared, it is well to review its most important statements. Firstly, the spirit with which the request for information was complied with, puts to shame the many slanders about suppressed reports. Instead of confining himself to the technical requirements of the resolution, Mr. ROBESON goes back to the first months of the Administration, and covers the whole ground from that time to the present hour. This correspondence sheds much light upon the condition of things in that quarter during the past two years. But the point in the inquiry of the resolution was the alleged intimidation of the Haytian Government. Let us see upon what the orders of the Secretary were based. The late President SALNAVE was a friend of Mr. SUMNER'S, a man for whom the latter always had many compliments. It will be seen how this Government looked upon his overthrow and subsequent execution. The Secretary of the Navy writes:

Advices were received at this time which led to the belief, afterward strongly confirmed, that Gen. NISSAGE SAGET, a leader of the successful revolutionists in Hayti, who had just overthrown the Government established in that republic friendly to the United States and to the Dominican Government, and executed its President (SALNAVE) with several of his officers, had, in violation of the protection extended by our Government to the Government of the Republic of San Domingo, during the pendency of our negotiations with it, put at the disposal of Gen. CABRAL, then in arms against the Dominican Government, three Haytian war steamers, and troops, for the purpose of attacking San Domingo City, the capital of the Republic of San Domingo, and other exposed towns of that Republic. As these Haytian authorities had already been notified of the position of the United States in this matter, and that any invasion or military movement against the Republic of San Domingo would be considered as a hostile act against our Government, it was thought proper, in view of this disregard of the former warning, to repeat it, with such show of determination and strength as would command respect, and probably prevent the necessity of appealing to actual force. With this view, the following telegram was sent to Rear-Admiral POOR, and followed up by the orders of the 19th of February, given to Commodore GREEN, who commanded the southern division of the fleet. How these orders were carried out will appear from the note of Rear-Admiral POOR to Gen. SAGET, and the report of the Admiral which follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO REAR-ADMIRAL POOR, AT KEY WEST.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1870.

Proceed at once with the *Severn* and *Dictator* to Port-au-Prince; communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytian authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government with all its power. You will then proceed to Dominica, and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government against any Power attempting to interfere with it. Visit Samana Bay and the capital, and see the United States power and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter. If the Haytians attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them. See that there is a proper force at both San Domingo City and Samana.

If Admiral POOR is not at Key West, this dispatch must be forwarded to him without delay.

The instructions to Commodore GREEN, which followed, were as follows, under date of Feb. 9, 1870:

"You will receive your special instructions hereafter from the Rear-Admiral commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, but for the present it is desirable that you should remain with the force under your command in and about the Island of San Domingo, especially the part belonging to the Dominican Government and the Isthmus of Samana, for the cession of which the United States are now in treaty with the Dominican Government. *While that treaty is pending, the Government of the United States has agreed to afford countenance and assistance to the Dominican people against their enemies now in the island, and in revolution against the lawfully-constituted Government, and you will use the force at your command to resist any attempts by the enemies of the Dominican Republic to invade the Dominican territory by land or sea*, so far as your power can reach them. Of course a great deal must be left to your discretion, but by communicating freely with President BAEZ, he will show you the stipulations of the agreement drawn up between the United States and the Dominican Government, *which will explain to you how far you are authorized to act.* While strictly complying with the agreement between the United States and Dominican Government, *you will avoid difficulties with foreign Powers when it is possible to do so*, and will warn any naval force fitting out from Hayti, or any part of the Dominican Republic now in revolution, that the United States will not permit any hostile acts to be committed against the Dominicans."

This was by virtue of a treaty then made and still pending. When Mr. SUMNER wants to put an end to it, let him secure the rejection of the Samana Bay Treaty, and it will end. In the meantime this Government exercises its right to make a treaty alliance and to keep its obligations.

In obedience to instructions previously received, Admiral POOR gave notice to President SAGET in the following terms:

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET,
UNITED STATES SHIP SEVERN, (Second Rate,)
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 10, 1870.

SIR: The undersigned avails himself of the arrival at this port of the *Severn*, flag-ship of the United States North Atlantic Fleet, accompanied by the monitor *Dictator*, to inform his Excellency that he, the undersigned, has instructions from his Government to inform his Excellency that negotiations are now pending between the United States Government at Washington and the Government of San Domingo, and that during the existence of such negotiations the United States Government is determined with all its power to prevent any interference, on the part of the Haytians, or any other Power, with the Dominican Government.

Any interference or attack, therefore, by vessels under the Haytian or any other flag, upon the Dominicans, during the pendency of said negotiations, will be considered an act of hostility to the flag of the United States, and will provoke hostility in return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding United States North Atlantic Fleet.

His Excellency NISSAGE SAGET, Provisional President, Republic of Hayti.

Admiral POOR subsequently reports this action to the Secretary of the Navy, and speaks of its reception by President SAGET thus:

"The President and the Secretary of State expressed the hope that the friendly relations now so happily existing between the Government of Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that, while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy, or words to that effect.

I learned afterward, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States, accompanied with force."

There is much more of interest in this correspondence, which may be quoted from as circumstances shall demand hereafter. From what is given here, it will be seen that the protection extended by the Government of the United States to the Republic of San Domingo is in consequence of treaty stipulation, has been prompt, effective and prudent, and that it is for Congress to say where it shall terminate. It will be noticed, also, that it is protection against foreign intervention, come from what source it may.

CYMON.

The Test Oath Repeal—Dr. Miller's Prospects—Little Chance for Subsidies and Private Schemes—Schools for the District of Columbia—Senator Sumner Determined to Ruin Their Hopes—Claims Against Spain—The Union League, &c.—Southern Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The ten days allowed for signing the Test Oath Repeal bill will expire on Wednesday next, when it will probably become a law without signature. This fact will furnish a strong argument for the total abolition of the oath, and will thus effectually work its repeal. This the President is anxious to accomplish.

A VISIT FROM JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was on the floor of the House yesterday. He met many old friends, who found him as of old in the spirit but not in the flesh.

DR. MILLER'S CASE.

The case of Dr. MILLER, the claimant to a seat in the Senate from Georgia, will come up to-morrow, and will probably be decided. There can be no postponement of its consideration to-morrow, because when the day was fixed the Senate suspended for that day the rule which gives unfinished business priority, and it is generally felt to be the duty of the Senate to take action without further delay. The prospect of the passage of the necessary legislation is not free from doubt. It is urged that the law which debars him from a seat acts unjustly, since while HILL held office before the war, and was an officer under the Confederacy, MILLER never held an office before the war, and only gave aid to the rebellion by caring for wounded soldiers as a surgeon, and it was the holding of office before the war that saved HILL already admitted, because it placed him under political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, which were long ago removed by Congress; but MILLER had no disabilities under that amendment, and is only debarred from his seat by inability to take the test oath. The reason urged for special legislation is that Georgia ought to be fully represented in the Senate, but on the other hand it is replied, "Let Georgia then elect Senators who can comply with the law."

A POOR PROSPECT FOR SUBSIDIES.

The friends of Subsidy bills have made several attempts in the past few days to have an evening session agreed upon for the continuation of the consideration of those bills, but they have failed entirely. There is little chance for any of the Subsidy bills to get through both Houses this session. Mr. NYE has also been calling for an evening session, in which to help Mr. SUTRO dig his tunnel, but has met with no favor. The great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company, with its land grant of millions of acres, and capital of $15,000,000, was not chartered yesterday, according to its friends desires, from all of which it may be inferred that private schemes, depending for their beginning or success on allowances from the public Treasury, will not succeed by any action of the present Congress.

SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The attempt to give the District of Columbia an improved public school system will fail, by reason of the opposition of Mr. SUMNER. Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on the District, a practical instructor of long experience and great reputation, after conference with some of the people, both white and black, most interested in the cause of education here, drew a bill which met with the approval of both races, and promised to improve the schools, which everybody knows are in a wretched condition. By its terms neither were colored children excluded from white schools, nor were the two races compelled to associate together in the schools. The negroes almost universally prefer schools by themselves, and their facilities for education were in no way to be abridged; but Mr. SUMNER, in opposition to the wishes of all parties interested, proposed an amendment whose effect is intended to be to mix the whites and blacks, and declared if it was not adopted he would use every means in his power to defeat the passage of the bill. The legislation for the schools will, in consequence, be left to the new Legislature of the District, and it is feared that the result will not be in the interest of the schools.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Late official intelligence shows that Minister SICKLES is engaged with the Spanish Government in the effort to procure a convention in accordance with instructions to secure some mode for the early and equitable indemnification and satisfaction to the several parties whose rights have been violated of the amounts which should rightfully come to each claimant for the illegal detention of his property or his person in connection with events in Cuba. The Secretary of State instructed Mr. SICKLES to say that this suggestion was made in the interest of peace, of justice and of good will, in order to secure a measure of damages of each case which shall be just as between the two Governments, and that it is extremely desirable to have the examination conducted in this country.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League Club of America in Philadelphia, next week, promises to be one of importance. A prominent member of it furnishes the following for publication:

"The condition of the political affairs of Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Florida has called for energetic action on the part of the Committee. A petition from leading colored men in North Carolina will be presented, praying for the interference of the Republican Party to save them from destruction. Action will also be asked of the Committee in behalf of members of the League who have been threatened and intimidated in the attempted exercise of their political rights in Georgia and Maryland. In the latter State the farmers have combined together and resolved to employ no one who is known to be a member of the Union League. The condition of Union men in Kentucky is represented as deplorable in the extreme. In the Congressional district known as the "Henry Clay District," the Democratic candidate was elected by less than a hundred majority, and the bad feeling engendered by such a hot contest has brought forth a disagreeable state of feeling which promises to culminate in outrages. The dread of universal amnesty in this and other Southern States is universal among Union men. It is represented by prominent members of the League that the time for this amnesty has not yet arrived, and that if it is attempted to pass such a measure it would render it necessary for every outspoken Union man, black or white, to leave his property and take refuge in a Northern State."

OFFICIAL WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The War Department has concluded to yield to the pressing demands made upon the Signal Office by ship-owners and commercial men generally, for the daily publication of a reliable forecast of the weather for a limited period of time, and will begin the work during the present week, by issuing daily from the Signal Office, Washington, a synopsis of existing weather throughout the country, and the probable change during the succeeding twenty-four hours. This synopsis will be based upon the three daily reports now received, and will be prepared by competent authority. Arrangements are now making to give them a wide and speedy circulation.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses great confidence in the full success of the new loan, and is in receipt of assurances from many financial sources to the same effect. It is thought, should the favorable prospects continue, that in less than a month all classes of United States securities will have reached an enhanced value.

THE PRESIDENT'S BOX FOR THE CARNIVAL.

President GRANT has formally accepted the parlor and balcony at one of the hotels tendered him by the Committee on the Carnival for his use on the days designated for the carnival displays on Pennsylvania-avenue.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

The City Abandoned to Snow, Slush and Sleet.

Slim Attendance at the Churches—Appearance of the Streets—A Disagreeable Day.

Yesterday there was an all-pervading sense of dampness, with a gloomy atmosphere, a sullen, leaden sky, stormy, whirling drifts of snow, and a combination of slush below and sleet above that rendered pedestrianism an undertaking not to be entered into without many misgivings and additional mufflers. Few were the responses by the gentler sex to the "sound of the church-going bells," and at 10½ Fifth-avenue had not one-fourth of its accustomed Sabbath *habitués*, wending their way to places of worship. Here and there might have been seen some adventurous lady, in a deplorable semi-blown-away state, nearly blinded by the driving sleet, slowly and painfully wading through heavy, damp snow, seemingly endowed with the most penetrating qualities. Few, however, attempted church-going in the afternoon, although by that time the storm had somewhat abated, as the experience of the morning was rather conducive to the enjoyment of warm rooms and the glories of a grate-fire. The weather, without exaggerating on the popular phase, was "perfectly awful," and many an exclamation of this kind was given as dismayed faces peered out through frost-encrusted window-panes, and saw their hopes of church-going completely blighted. Even the usually enterprising snow-shovelers, generally on the alert to make a few cents, failed to put in an appearance, and it was only toward the afternoon that householders received offers to shovel away the snow. Then could be heard the usual rattle and scraping, as sturdy boys in mufflers worked away in the heavy mass of slush. The quantity of snow which fell was not so great, but its quality came up to the most approved standard in impeding travel. Hail and drizzle made it as consistent and adhesive as ice-cream, and the lower garments of pedestrians soon became covered with a damp, melting, disagreeable compound, that made one think of colds and rheumatics. Of course the church attendance, even at those places of worship where the congregation is largely made up of carriage people, was exceedingly slim, and seldom in the past few years has a February Sunday passed where so small a proportion of our population attended to their religious duties. This was very excusable, as nothing can be more unpleasant than sitting in damp clothes during the service, especially when a tickling in the throat indicates that a severe cold has been caught. No amount of brushing and shaking could get the snow off, and no inconsiderable time was spent in the porches at this exercise. Travel on the cars in the early part of the day was very much impeded, and the first cars down town had great difficulty in making any progress, even though double teams were attached to them. There was plenty of work for the snow plows, as drifts would soon accumulate, and give the smoking, wearied horses great additional labor. Every car was packed by a chilled blue-looking crowd, who entertained no very friendly feeling toward the conductors who periodically allowed searching drafts, accompanied by whirlwinds of sleet, to enter the opened doors. The four unhappy horses had a rough time, and on some of the roads could do little more than crawl, especially in such narrow streets as Greene and Thompson, which were nearly impassable until about midday, as no one thought of shoveling away snow, especially on a Sunday morning. In fact, the entire City was abandoned, and streets and sidewalks were untouched, and every one who could do so remained in doors. The Fulton ferries, on account of the ice, were delayed, and some boats took several hours to make their trips. Fortunately the temperature prevented freezing, and as the river was completely filled with masses of slowly-floating ice, a few short hours of a cold spell would have made another solid bridge between this City and Brooklyn, such as existed for a short time on Saturday. The ice around Hell Gate and the other Sound channels was so thick and strong on Saturday and yesterday that several small vessels were unable to reach the City. Several large fields came floating down and did considerable damage, smashing the timbers of the semi-rotten piers, and piling up great barriers and bergs wherever an obstacle arrested its progress. The experience, however, of Saturday taught ship-owners a lesson, and little damage was done yesterday. The traveling public, however, were much inconvenienced by wearisome delays, and many of them fervently wished that the East River bridge was an accomplished fact.

The Weather in Other Parts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—Twelve inches of snow fall here today.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Snow has fallen steadily here all day, and is still falling to-night, but is not drifting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The weather is warm; at noon the mercury was at 76°.

Synopsis of the Weather Report for the Past Twenty-four Hours—An Official Conjecture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13,
SIGNAL OFFICE, 1½ A. M.

A general fall in the barometric pressure was noticed today over the country, and a probable return to the ordinary pressure as we proceed South and West. The heavy storm sweeping over the country is now felt with high north winds on the East Atlantic. A rain is reported from the South Atlantic with strong northers on the Gulf.

The present clouds and storm will probably not be succeeded by settled clear weather today, at least in the Middle and Eastern States; but clouds and fresh winds are rather to be anticipated. It is not improbable that the rain reported from Augusta will arrive here today.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Feb. 12, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.89	61	....	Calm.	H. Rain.
Baltimore	29.97	35	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	29.83	19	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
Buffalo	29.96	21	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Charleston	29.92	60	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.46	23	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.14	33	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	27	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.12	23	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.48	31	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.08	18	N. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.15	24	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.03	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.10	40	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.95	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.16	16	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	30.00	60	N.	Very brisk.	L. rain.
Nashville	30.23	32	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	29.94	60	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.85	27	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.12	2	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Oswego	29.94	17	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	29.92	25	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.15	26	N. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Portland, Me.	29.92	14	N.	High.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.03	16	N.	Very gentle	Snow.
San Francisco	30.39	48	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	29.94	62	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.21	28	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.15	15	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.87	30	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N. C	29.90	59	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.85	44	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Obligations of Railroad Companies as Carriers of Freight—Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois—Exchange of Property in St. Louis—Strike of Coal-Miners.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Supreme Court, in the case of HEMPSTEAD *vs.* The Chicago and Alton Railroad of Illinois, has decided that railroad companies cannot be compelled to deliver freight beyond the terminus of their tracks and cannot require a shipper to put his grain in bags, barrels or other packages, since they do in fact hold themselves out as carriers of grain in bulk by acting in that capacity. In the case of HEMPSTEAD *vs.* Chicago and North-western Railroad in the same Court, contracts between the North-western Company and certain elevator proprietors, by virtue of which the Company agree to deliver all grain brought to the city over their lines to said elevators, are declared void.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The City Government has passed an ordinance providing for the exchange of the tobacco warehouse property between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chestnut and Market streets, for the property east of Sixth-street, to be given to the Government for the erection of a Custom-house and Post-office. If the exchange is not made within forty days, the tobacco warehouse lot is to be sold to the Government for not less $5,000....Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have asked Congress to make pensioners of the sufferers by the Quantrell raid on Lawrence during the war.

The coal operators of St. Clair and Madison Counties, Ill., have resolved to pay only four cents per bushel for mining coal after to-morrow, and will close their mines until the miners accept these terms.

CUBA.

Amount of Damage Done by the Revolution—Sale of the Mary Lowell's Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—An editorial in the *Diario* says that the damage caused by the revolution will amount to over $200,000,000....The Government will sell at auction, to-morrow, the cannon and rifles and ammunition which composed the cargo of the *Mary Lowell*.

THE HUDSON RIVER DISASTER.

Raising the Submerged Locomotive—Operations Hindered by Stormy Weather—Denial of the Charge that the Victims were not Promptly and Considerately Attended to.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A violent north-east snow-storm has prevailed at all points on the Hudson today, and has seriously interfered with the work of raising the submerged locomotive which was attached to the train that met with so great a calamity at New-Hamburg, on Monday night last. By means of pumps the workmen have raised the locomotive six feet from the bottom of the river, and it now swings in chains. At 3½ o'clock the work of raising the locomotive had to be abandoned till to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to raise it ten feet higher, so that the bodies, supposed to be in the engine-room, may be got at.

The following will appear in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* to-morrow morning:

TO THE PUBLIC.—The reports circulated that the remains of the victims of the late disaster at this place were disrespectfully treated, and that no attention was paid to them by the railroad officers, I am in a position to deny. I was detailed to assist and did assist in securing all of the bodies from the sleeping-car, and everything was performed in the most expeditious and considerate manner possible.

(Signed.) A. B. GOFF.

NEW-HAMBURG, Feb. 12, 1871.

Mr. GOFF is a well-known and highly respectable citizen of New-Hamburg.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

Another Mississippi Boat Blown Up, Burned and Sunk—Three Persons Killed and Several Others Injured.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 12.—The steam-boat *Judge Wheeler* exploded her boilers, and was burned and sunk at 6 o'clock this morning, at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg. The following persons were killed: CON. HOGAN, a deck hand; THOMAS WELSH, deck-sweep, and another person, name unknown. Wounded—Capt. NOLAN, seriously; CHARLES STOREY, carpenter, slightly, and S. W. POPE, of Little Rock, badly. A very little of the cargo was saved.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Store Burned at Wheeling, West Va.—Two Men Killed—Losses at Detroit, Mich.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 12.—The rope store of CHARLES H. BERRY, on Water-street, was burned, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Today, JOHN KEIRN, one of the proprietors of Keirn's Hotel, and JOSEPH SCHAFFER, hostler, were killed by a falling wall. The loss on stock in the store amounted to about $14,000; on building, $3,500. The insurance on stock was $2,000; on building, $1,650. The Continental of New-York loses $5,000; the remainder falls upon home companies. The books in the safe were damaged. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—A fire at No. 46 Jefferson-avenue, this evening, burned the stock of Messrs. M. V. BENTLEY & Co., and $3,000 worth of vinegar and machinery belonging to C. J. GREENSLADE. The latter had an insurance of $2,000. BENTLEY & Co.'s loss not known, but not very heavy. They had no insurance. The burning oil ran through the sewers into the river, and set the docks on fire. With great difficulty the flames were extinguished.

Fatal Affray in Massachusetts—Funeral of a Suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—During a fight at Auburndale yesterday, in which several men were engaged, one of them was knocked on the railroad track, and instantly killed by the express train from New-York, which was passing at the time.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late SHEPARD S. STEVENS, who committed suicide in the Tombs prison of New-York last week, took place today, and was numerously attended. It is stated by friends of Mr. STEVENS that the money which he left to pay his daughter's expenses and to enable her to have his remains taken to Bangor, was stolen by some one who had access to his effects in the prison, leaving his daughter without necessary means, and obliging her to obtain assistance from friends in New-York to have the body forwarded.

Death of a Veteran Telegrapher.

JOSIAH A. CURE, well known in the telegraphic fraternity as Dr. CURE, died suddenly yesterday at the age of sixty. Dr. CURE was one of the oldest telegraph-operators in the country, having commenced work at the Morse instrument in 1846. He was one of the men who worked the first wire laid between New-York and Washington. Since then he has been a faithful and assiduous servant of the American and Western Union Telegraph Companies. He fell dead while on duty, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, in the general office, No. 145 Broadway, just as he was about to be relieved for the day. He had been suffering severely from pulmonary complaints, and sudden hemorrhage of the lungs is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Fires in This City Yesterday.

At 12¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the produce-stand of HENRY BRINKER, corner of Centre-avenue and West Washington, caused by a defect in a stove-pipe. The flames spread rapidly, though mainly confined to the stand of Mr. BRINKER, who sustained a loss of $1,500 on his stock, which was nearly all destroyed. THOMAS MCELROY & SON, having an adjoining stand, sustained a loss of $1,000 by fire and smoke. Both losses are understood to be covered by insurance.

Flames were discovered last evening in the oyster-stand, No. 323 Fulton Market, but the damage was slight.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 95 James-street occupied by HERMANN SHOEMAKER as a concert-saloon. Damage, $50. One of the inmates was arrested on suspicion of arson.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the basement of No. 69 Third-avenue, occupied by FRANK BONESTEELE as a dining-saloon. Damage trifling; fully insured. No alarm was given, making it a prize fire.

At 9:20 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the stable of MAURICE AHEARN, at No. 20 Thames-street. Damage, $100; no insurance.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the four frame buildings, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619 West Fifty-ninth-street, occupied by WM. MANCK as a bone-grinding mill. The flames made short work with the premises, which, with the contents were entirely destroyed. Mr. MANCK sustained a loss of $20,000 on stock and machinery, insured. The buildings are owned by L. B. WARD, who loses $30,000, fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE TENNESSEE.

Emphatic Denial of All the Discouraging Reports.

Not Yet Time to Hear from Her—No Doubt of Her Safety Entertained in Official Head-quarters—Her Sea-worthiness Beyond Dispute.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There is no intelligence from the *Tennessee* up to the present writing, (8 P. M.,) and neither is there any intelligence of any kind from any of the points where she was expected of a sufficiently late date to have announced her arrival. So long as this fact remains there is no good reason to doubt her safety. The statements telegraphed from here that great fear is entertained in the Departments and at the White House are simply the offspring of excited imaginations. On the contrary, the least fear is entertained where most is known of the vessel and her orders. It is not true that the President gave orders to send a naval steamer to Havana with news of the arrival. No order of this kind was given by any one, and it was left to the discretion of the Commission to use a vessel for this purpose if they saw fit. Equally false and far more wicked are the reiterated reports about the unseaworthiness of the vessel. She was new, strong and well built, and had been thoroughly repaired and additionally strengthened within the past year. Her engines were of the Ericsson pattern and not of the Isherwood, having been constructed to compete with the machinery of the *Wampanoag*, which was of the latter class.

It becomes again necessary to deny the current statements that any officers asked to be relieved from going in her because they believed her unseaworthy. No such request was made by any one. An engineer's pay is the same for shore as for sea duty, and it thus happens that it is frequently difficult to detail the requisite number of engineers for a ship without changing and shifting them back and forth several times. In this case, only one man, who was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, succeeded in having his request granted, simply because he was desirous of remaining where he was rather than of going to sea at the same pay. Gen. BANKS, in his speech of Friday, unintentionally gave currency to these rumors, only for the purpose of illustrating the case he had in hands, but without any knowledge of his own of their truth. When thoroughly sifted they amount to just what is here stated. Several ensigns and midshipmen, who had been detailed for duty on board of her, were subsequently taken out of her by Commodore ALDEN, in order to make room for the civilians who had received permission to accompany the Commission. It is still the well-considered judgment of those best informed that there is no reasonable ground for alarm, and need not be until we hear from Samana or San Domingo City that she has not arrived at either of those places. At present there is no news from San Domingo of a later date than Jan. 11.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—No news has yet been received the steamer *Tennessee*. The opinions heretofore expressed in official quarters of her safety have in no respect been changed. The President having been interrogated today on the subject, said he did not expect to hear from the *Tennessee* until the 16th inst., as the packet from the capital of San Domingo would not arrive at a telegraph point until that time.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Opinions of the Dominion Press—The Appointments by Both Governments Approved of—The Canadian Fishery Dispute Working for Good.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 11.

The two Powers are evidently both anxious to have all points of difficulty between them amicably and finally settled. Such unhealed sores as are implied in the "*Alabama* difficulty" may be useful to unprincipled demagogues for political agitation, but they can never be anything but unpleasant and injurious to both countries. It is quite as much for the good of Britain that these disputes should cease. There can be no denying the fact that, while there may have been no act of the British Government during the American civil war which overstepped the legal boundaries prescribed to neutrals, there was a remissness in connection with the escape of the Confederate cruiser which might well be called criminal. The municipal laws which were pleaded in justification have been changed, and that of itself is so far an acknowledgment. Much now will depend upon the character of the British Commissioners. We shall hope the best in this case. In Sir EDWARD THORNTON we have little confidence. His silly desire to get credit for "broad views" and superiority to colonial prejudice, would lead him a very long way in undue concession. If Sir JOHN MACDONALD manages to keep straight, we don't suppose that he is likely to sacrifice the interests of Canada.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Feb. 11.

From the published correspondence between the British and American Governments, it will be seen that the Fishery question—the minor one of the two—has dragged the great *Alabama* claims question into court with it. Therefore, should a settlement be brought about under the scheme proposed, we in Canada will be able to say that, indirectly through our action in protecting our fisheries, we were instrumental in adjusting a difficulty which has for several years been a stumbling-block in the way of both the American and British Governments, and over which the statesmen of both countries have puzzled their brains for many a day.

From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 11.

Everybody who has at heart the preservation of friendly relationship between the Governments and people of the British Empire and of the United States must have received with satisfaction the announcement of yesterday morning that a Joint High Commission had been appointed to discuss and arrange at Washington not only the *Alabama* claims but the fishery dispute as well. So far from Canada being ignored in the matter peculiarly affecting herself, she is even honored by the selection of her leading statesmen to assist those of the United Kingdom in determining the purely Imperial difficulties arising out of the *Alabama* claims. Nor are their American colleagues unworthy of such an English representation. Their choice gives to their countrymen ample assurance that the most favorable terms within the bounds of reason and fair play will be demanded for their side, while at the same time there can be no apprehension among ourselves that gentlemen of their high standing and admitted moderation will be tempted into pressing unworthy or impracticable claims.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 11.

We apprehend there are few public documents lately given to the public which will create more general satisfaction than the letters, published in these columns yesterday, which have passed between Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Secretary FISH of the United States' Cabinet. We are quite satisfied that there is nothing more needed to settle finally all the questions in dispute between Great Britain the United States and Canada than an earnest and honest desire on the part of the Government of the United States that they should be removed from the category of vexed questions.

From the Hamilton Times, Feb. 10.

The settlement of all difficulties existing between the two countries is not only of the greatest importance to individual claimants, but to the general interests of commerce, present and prospective. There cannot be a doubt that the great body of the people of both countries, as well as the two Governments, are anxious that all causes of ill-feeling between them should be removed as speedily as possible. Men of the SUMNER and BUTLER class, may attempt to throw obstacles in the way of an honorable and peaceful solution of the questions in dispute, because the positions they have assumed in reference to the relations between England and the United States, will be disregarded by the American Commissioners.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY STUDY WINDOWS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, A. M. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1871.

Admiring readers of *Among My Books* will hail with unaffected pleasure the appearance of a new volume of essays from the still unexhausted store of the Harvard professor of *belles-lettres*. These papers, written at different dates, and embracing a pretty wide field of observation, are uniformly distinguished by the pellucid and easy flowing style of their predecessors, and have the same unique charm of wondrous felicity of occasional reference, besides an insight at once keen and broad, that embraces many complicated aspects, both of life and literature. The two first essays, "My Garden Acquaintance" and "A Good Word for Winter," are delightfully suggestive in their contrasted studies of the country out-door life of New-England. The latter is especially replete with happy hints of poetic illustration, and well-selected clusters of poetic pearls, drawn by Mr. LOWELL from a life-time of rich and varied reading to adorn the blustering season over which he grows so healthfully enthusiastic. It is full of delicate, artistic touches, like the following: "For a good, solid read also into the small hours, there is nothing like that sense of safety against having your evening laid waste, which Euroclydon brings as he bellows down the chimney, making your fire gasp, or rustles snow-flakes against the pane with a sound more soothing than silence." The poetic hand reveals itself even in treating "on a certain condescension in foreigners," where we find such gems as this: "I remembered people who had to go over to the Alps to learn what the divine silence of snow was, who must run to Italy before they were conscious of the miracle wrought every day under their very noses, who must call upon the Berkshire hills to teach them what a painter Autumn was, while close at hand the Fresh Pond meadows made all oriels cheap with hues that showed as if a sunset cloud had been wrecked among their maples."

Perhaps, the only really unsatisfactory essay of the series is that on "Carlyle." We have, it is true, the intimation that it was written "apropos of his *Frederick the Great*;" but Mr. LOWELL certainly endeavors, in the course of the paper, to give us something like a finished conception of the character and influence of the great *Sartor*. Its radical fault is in giving undue prominence to the characteristic defects and extravagances of CARLYLE, and affording disconnected hints merely of the vastness of his influence on modern thought, and the undying impress he has left upon the literature of the nineteenth century. Starting, as it appears to us, with a perverse misconception of the true characteristics of the great apostle of earnestness and thoroughness, there is a strange felicity in such occasional criticisms as the following: "It is curious for one who studies the action and reaction of national literatures on each other, to see the humor of SWIFT, and STERNE, and FIELDING, after filtering through RICHTER, reappear in CARLYLE with a tinge of Germanism which makes it novel, alien, or even displeasing, as the case may be, to the English mind." This remark, however, is greatly marred by what follows, which is about as inapt as the other is happy: "Unhappily, the bit of *mother* from SWIFT's vinegar barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest." The following is also part, but not the whole, of the critical truth: "His *French Revolution* is a series of lurid pictures, unmatched for vehement power, in which the figures of such sons of earth as MIRABEAU and DANTON loom gigantic and terrible as in the glare of an eruption, their shadows swaying far and wide grotesquely awful. But all is painted by eruption flashes in violent light and shade. There are no half tints, no gradations." With what grim hilarity might we imagine its subject read such a criticism as this: "Perhaps something of Mr. CARLYLE's irritability is to be laid to the account of his early school-mastership at Ecclefechan," and how triumphantly he might ask Mr. LOWELL whether in the light of recent events it is possible to maintain that the battles of the great FREDERICK "settled nothing but the continuance of the Prussian Monarchy," and whether "the last of European Kings who could look upon his Kingdom as his private patrimony," and who so obstinately and successfully defended "this estate of his, this piece of property," does not retain a deathless interest for posterity, inasmuch as he rendered possible the great and united Germany with all its present achievements and vast possibilities?

Mr. LOWELL comes at times strangely near a correct appreciation of the true source of CARLYLE's power, as where he says: "The stock of ideas which mankind has to work with is very limited, like the alphabet, and can at best have an air of freshness given to it by new arrangements and combinations, or by application to new times and circumstances." Or again: "Mr. CARLYLE's historical compositions are wonderful prose-poems, full of picture, incident, humor and character, where we grow familiar with his conception of certain leading personages, and even of subordinate ones, if they are necessary to the scene, so that they come out living upon the stage from the dreary limbo of names." But instead of using the one phrase to demonstrate CARLYLE's great success in giving old and forgotten truths a new meaning and a fresh power, his critic makes it the basis of an accusation that he has, since *Sartor Resartus*, been constantly repeating himself, and instead of pointing out the new era in modern historical writing, which the *Lectures on Heroes* and the *French Revolution* inaugurated, we have the half truth appended as a reflection that "this is no more history than the historical plays of SHAKESPEARE." There is not a hint throughout the entire paper of the fact that much that we owe to TENNYSON, DICKENS, KINGSLEY, and other lesser names in poetry and fiction, has been due to the influence of CARLYLE. In fact, from beginning to end it is a highly defective critical estimate of a great writer, inasmuch as minor faults are insisted on out of due proportion, and leading excellencies are admitted only with much hesitation and reservation.

In sundry other passages of these essays, Mr. LOWELL is at variance with the prevailing literary sentiment of the time, as in his persistent over valuation of the talents and influence of CLOUGH, and in numerous hypercritical exceptions to the poetic greatness of WORDSWORTH. But they are in the main as just in their critical conclusions as they are genial and picturesque in style. For a thoroughly appreciative estimate of the father of English poesy, it would be difficult to match Mr. LOWELL's elaborate essay on "Chaucer," and for an incisive and well-considered sketch of a remarkable product of the New-England transcendental movement, we have seen nothing more thoroughly readable and just than his paper on "Thoreau." "Abraham Lincoln" is such a historical study as the judgment of posterity, without reference to national sympathies, will willingly approve, and the paper on JOSIAH QUINCY, under the title of "A Great Public Character," is a seasonable reproduction of the traits of a politician of the old school—a type which has unhappily but few representatives left. The entire collection will be received with pleasure, and read with profit, and, as a whole, will materially increase the well-founded reputation of the accomplished and genial author.

JESUS—HIS LIFE AND WORK—as narrated by the four Evangelists. By HOWARD CROSBY. New-York: University Publishing Company. 1871.

The author's declared intention in this volume has been, "to let the life of Jesus speak for itself, to take the narratives of the Evangelists and make one out of the four, adding such matter as a knowledge of the Greek language and Palestine topography might suggest. The book appears, therefore, as "a paraphrase and a harmony of the four Evangelists." The Gospel history is in conformity with this plan, narrated in a simple and effective style, with a variety of illustrative and explanatory remarks, that are full of interest and instruction, and assist in the very desirable end of giving a life-like and intelligible reality to the central acts of the New Testament. The author holds that "the great need of the Church today is a careful study of these four Gospels," and his aim has been to promote that study, and to make it "more fascinating and fruitful." No attentive reader of the volume before us can fail to admit that in this object he has been amply successful. The book is beautifully got up and profusely illustrated.

HAND-BOOK OF BIBLE GEOGRAPHY. By Rev. GEORGE H. WHITNEY, A. M. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN. 1871.

This compact little volume professes to contain "the name, pronunciation and meaning of every place, nation and tribe mentioned in both the canonical and apochryphal Scriptures," accompanied by descriptive and historical notes. It seems excellently adapted as a handy book of reference for clergymen, Sunday-school teachers, Bible classes and students of the Sacred Record generally. It abounds with carefully-prepared charts, and engravings of various objects and places rendered interesting to Biblical readers. The type is admirably clear, and the references, so far as can be judged by partial verification, ample and exhaustive.

LIGHT AT EVENING TIME. A book of support and comfort for the aged, edited by JOHN STANFORD HOLME, D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

The selections from the works of some hundred and twenty Christian authors, made by Dr. HOLME, are designed to convey "such religious truth as is adapted to the wants of the aged, and is printed in such type as is best suited to their use." It contains extracts from Christian classics, both ancient and modern, embracing names so widely separated in time as CHRYSOSTOM, THOMAS A KEMPIS, JOHN BUNYAN, F. W. KRUMMACHER, and DEAN FRENCH, and representing doctrines so various as F. W. ROBERTSON, CHARLES SPURGEON, DEAN STANLEY, and HENRY WARD BEECHER. The original purpose of the compiler has, however, been steadily kept in view to admit "nothing which is not eminently evangelical in sentiment, and nothing offensively sectarian in doctrine." It contains, besides, original contributions by Drs. JOHN HALL, HOWARD CROSBY, GEO. B. CHEEVER and WILLIAM ADAMS. Altogether, the collection is a very admirable one, and exceedingly well fitted for its declared purpose.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF RIGHT REV. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. By M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

This is a conscientiously-written and not overdone sketch of the career of a man who, for twenty-five years, has held a prominent place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the eastern section of the Union. Bearing some signs of haste, as the author confesses, it forms, nevertheless, a very fitting memorial of one who has left behind him abundant testimony of great natural strength of character, of unwearied vigor of Christian effort, and of a talent altogether unexceptional for ecclesiastical organization. As such, it cannot fail to be extensively read among the numerous friends and admirers of the deceased Bishop, beyond as well as within the limits of his diocese.

DICTIONARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. By CHARLES LANMAN. Sixth Edition. Hartford: T. BELKNAP and H. E. GOODWIN.

Mr. LANMAN's manual has now become a standard book, and it is only needful to say that the present edition like its predecessors, contains all the requisites of careful compilation, accurate arrangement and convenient indexing, calculated to render it a most valuable and indispensable work of reference on the special subject of which it treats.

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 2 vols., illustrated. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

These substantial and handsomely got-up volumes contain a reissue of the sporting tales and sketches of the late HENRY W. HERBERT. The chief contents are "My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," "Warwick Woodlands," and "The Quorndon Hounds." The first three relate to American game and sportsmen, the last as the romance of a Virginian who astonished his English hosts, and won the heart of a very charming young lady while following the Melton Mowbray hounds. The author's enthusiasm in his subject is not a little contagious, and is suggestive of the rollicking vividness of description that Prof. WILSON threw into *Christopher in his Sporting Jacket*. The lovers of field sports and of vigorous and muscular writing will receive this new edition of an old favorite with much approval.

A Singular Will—A Hint to Wives that May be Profitable.

A will, which was admitted to probate in Cincinnati last week, bequeathed one-third of the testator's estate to his widow, and the remainder to his daughter. The will says that the widow shall receive but one-third, the amount demanded by law, because she has an ample fortune of her own, and because she deprived him of the opportunity to make more money by inducing him to give up business sooner than he otherwise would. He desired that daguerreotypes of himself shall be presented to two of his friends, and that a work got up by him containing the original play-bills of EDWIN FORREST, shall be given to that gentleman, to be preserved in the library which Mr. FORREST proposes to give for the use of the dramatic profession at his death. He provides that his executor shall pay to the trustees of Spring Grove Cemetery $300 to keep in repair his lot, and makes the remark, "When old folks die and their money is distributed, their graves are often neglected." He also leaves $100 to keep in repair his mother's grave, in Newcastle, Delaware; and adds, in connection with this bequest, that when in Philadelphia he searched in vain for his father's remains, desiring to lay them beside those of his mother, "but the heathens sold his bones to build big churches. This is called Christianity! Heathens would not do so." To a friend of his youth in Philadelphia he leaves his flute and flageolet.

A Brutal Father—He Throws his Naked Child into the Street.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th inst. says:

"Last night, as the officer on Lafayette-street was making his rounds in the neighborhood of Magnolia-street, he was astonished to see a child, about seven years of age, wandering down the street, and a number of dogs barking and following him. Starting in pursuit, the officer soon overtook the child, whom he found perfectly naked. It seems that it had incurred the anger of a brutal parent, who had thrown it ruthlessly into the street. The kind-hearted officer borrowed a shawl, with which he wrapped up the child, and brought it to the Lafayette-street Station. What disposition has been made of the little fellow has not been ascertained, nor the name of the little stranger and the officer who rescued him. The circumstance, however, reveals a brutal outrage without parallel in wickedness. To throw a naked child of that age into the open street of a great city, at that hour of the night, is something monstrous."

FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Extravagant Statements Corrected—Failures of Those Who Fly There in Search of an Arcadian Pastoral—The Woods in Winter—The Flowers of February.

From a Special Correspondent.

PALATKA, Fla., Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

The travelers and tourists who come to Florida, like those who go to all other climes and countries, furnish annually a handsome contingent or proportion of their whole number, of persons who go back to their several homes in the most chronic state of disappointment, usually ending in confirmed skepticism, who stand ready to make an affidavit that this peninsula is only a villainous cross between Labrador and Central Africa, cursed by all the plagues of Egypt, wherein the unsuspecting traveler runs the gauntlet of all the ills that beset the wayfarer, and where, even if he saves his scalp from Indians and his toes from alligators, he will inevitably be skinned alive by the hotel keepers.

WRONG IDEAS.

The first impressions, which are generally governed by the accidents of weather and incidents of arrival, have a large share in forming and fixing such prejudices. The irritability of temper peculiar to all invalids, is a second fruitful source of such opinions. But by far the greater number of such cases originate in unnatural and extravagant anticipations that have been excited in the mind of the tourist or invalid by writers of books and letters, whose whole aim has been to draw a sensational "pen-picture," as strange to the truth as a stage-scene is to an actual landscape. They take such phrases as, "land of flowers," "perpetual Spring," "eternal Summer," "fountain of youth," "luscious fruits," "tropical luxuriance," and start with them on a wild and reckless chase after an Arcadian pastoral. Nothing could be more fatal to any attempt at a truthful representation of this country. In my wanderings about the wide domains of Uncle Sam, I have found no region where a hard, stubborn, prosaic realism dogs a man's steps so relentlessly as in this "peaked end" of the United States. But I can state from observation that here on the dividing line between the temperate and tropical regions, the seasons are sharply and distinctly defined. The stranger arriving here in, say January, finds the country as distinctively in its Winter dress as if a fringe of icicles hung from all the eves.

WINTER GARB OF THE FORESTS.

Sailing up the St. John's River from Jacksonville to Palatka, a month ago, its low monotonous banks were not noticeable for any tropical or vernal characteristics. The shore line of any wide, sluggish western or southern stream where it runs through bottom lands, would very much resemble it when seen at the same distance, for it must be remembered that so far south as this place, deciduous trees still predominate among the growth that line its banks, which tone down and neutralize the dark green of the oaks and the magnolias that stand "with verdure clad" twelve months of the year. The pine forests are not sufficiently dense to make a very decided mass of color of their bright green needles, and besides, they are, for the most part, masked and hidden by the more compact, deciduous growth peculiar to the rich, narrow strips of "hammock land" that border the river along almost its entire length where the banks are high, and by a somewhat analogous growth where the shore degenerates into a swamp. And finally over the whole forest landscape there is thrown the enveloping and all-pervading mantle of the Spanish moss, subduing, blending and covering everything, until Nature seems clad in monastic uniform of the soberest hue. Naturally enough, if the stranger comes here in the Winter looking for the gorgeous coloring of green, yellow and scarlet that finds its way into the ideal pictures of ambitious writers and painters, he will be sorely disappointed and permanently disgusted at finding the forest attired in a stern Quaker garb of the most rigid drab.

EFFECTS OF THE SUMMER TEMPERATURE.

The warm Summer temperature which has been the rule here all through the month of January just past, has wrought an almost fairy-like change upon the woods. Vegetation, like a wild nun, is breaking through the regulation drab of her Winter demureness. The deciduous trees that line the opposite river bank are once more taking on their robes of green; and one variety of them, which are here called "maples"—I accept the common name without any scientific doubts or queries—are hung full to overflowing with a bright scarlet seed-vessel, and as they are very abundant they tinge the whole woods with a flash as if the morning red had fallen from the sky upon them. Nothing could be more fresh, or delicate, or beautiful than this first scene of opening Spring. Cast your eye casually across the river, and you will hardly take cognizance of anything but the monotonous drab of the Spanish moss; but let it rest there a few moments, and one by one patches of green and scarlet will reveal themselves to your closer scrutiny, until in a little while the whole woods are alive and aglow with a thousand different tints of these colors, as fresh and fine as the first blush on the cheek of a young beauty, or the sparkle of the emerald on her finger. It is the brilliancy of our autumnal wood, subdued and shaded down to a most delicate and exquisite gradation. I fancy that the advancing season will not materially deepen the contrasts or colors, but will rather change the whole to a uniform mass of deep green, which will of course remain the key-note of the landscape for the long Summer months to come.

THE FLOWERS OF FEBRUARY.

As this first week of February is evidently only the beginning of Spring, I am not yet qualified by observation to speak of the wild flowers. I hazard the prediction however, based upon what I have seen, that they will be neither as various, nor as brilliant as those which embellish our Spring woods and fields much further north. The reason to my mind is very obvious. In the middle zone of the United States, nature practically has six months for the active work of growth and fruition—from the bursting bud to the falling leaf. Here, on the confines of the tropics, that period is extended to eight or ten months—indeed, many trees and shrubs retain their old leaves until the new ones, in the Spring, seem literally to push them off as intruders. This being the case, even if the number of showy flowers be equal, they will seem to be fewer in number here during any single month, because their season of bloom is extended over a longer period of time.

J. G. N.

The Broadway Widening Job—How Auditor Watson's Interests Were Looked After.

Another of the many gross instances of fraud practiced under cover of the Broadway widening scheme has lately come to light. For twenty years past the property, known as the Broadway Hotel, corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, was owned by Mr. TARRANT PUTNAM, who died on the 6th of June last. The first award made by the Commissioners for widening Broadway to the owners of the hotel property was $50,000. In September last, Mr. PUTNAM's executors, dissatisfied with this award, commenced looking round for a purchaser for the property, and they were informed that a Mr. JAMES WATSON (the County Auditor recently deceased) would take the hotel off their hands, paying $190,000 therefor. The bargain was consummated, and Mr. WATSON became the owner of the property, and in less than six weeks afterward the Commissioners revised their lists of awards, and the Broadway hotel property was put down for $150,000 instead of $50,000. At the same time, however, the name of WATSON was kept carefully concealed, and the public, and even some of the intimate friends of the late Mr. PUTNAM, were made to believe that the Putnam estate was the gainer by the increase in the amount of the award. Thus it will be seen that, should the Broadway widening scheme be consummated, Mr. WATSON's estate will have obtained the Broadway hotel property for just $40,000. As only twenty-six feet will be taken off the principal front of the hotel, and as the property has three frontages, it is thought that it will be of quite as much value should the widening of Broadway be completed as before. Thus Mr. WATSON's heirs will come into possession of a property worth $190,000 which cost just $40,000, and the tax-payers will be swindled to the amount of $100,000. It is further asserted by our informant that the wife of a prominent City official advanced a portion of the money with which Mr. WATSON made his purchase, and that a mortgage on the property is recorded in her name.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. David Dudley Field and Erie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the controversy about Mr. D. D. FIELD's connection with FISK has brought out a card from a Judge in this State. Mr. FIELD and his friends would seem, therefore, to be collecting testimonials of character, as the publication of this certificate comes, of course, from them.

I read with care the correspondence with Mr. BOWLES, and was convinced of several things. As, for instance, if Mr. JAMES BRADY did not say Mr. D. D. FIELD was the "king of pettifoggers," he might have done so; for the attempted refinements—catching at words, but evading the real issues and dealing in generalities; swelling into consequence when the son returns a letter, which was a very appropriate answer to his own, were good specimens of that species of legal practitioners. My estimate of Mr. FIELD's largeness of conception has much diminished. The publication, also, of a part of the correspondence and refusing to publish the returned letter, and the higgling about it and attempt to misstate the terms of publication, first suggested by himself and explicitely announced to favor his own ends, did not impress me pleasantly with a sense of straightforwardness. It is pettifogging. Whatever lawyers may say, therefore, I apprehend the confidence of the community is not restored to Mr. FIELD by these publications, nor the uprightness of his course made apparent to their minds by general platitudes on a lawyer's duty.

The case, as I comprehend it, is thus: It is notorious that Mr. J. FISK, Jr., went into that concern with little or nothing. He manœuvres to get control of the Company's funds. And while the road is doing a business such as before enabled it to pay dividends, it now fails to do so; yet this poor man suddenly displays unbounded wealth, which no other business had enabled him to acquire; plunges into licentious and ostentatious expenditure; engages in law suits to keep the rightful owners of the property out of the proceeds. And all this is patent to the community, and undeniable. The iniquity is gross, awful, and speaks for itself. It is open as the day. It disgraces our judiciary and country at home and abroad.

The justification is, that a lawyer has really no option, which every-day facts refute; that he is bound to take every fee and defend every cause, and, among others, this, which is not that a culprit may receive only justice, but that honest owners may be defrauded of their rights, and palpable iniquity be shielded and confirmed. If this is the rule on which lawyers must act, then, I say, as myself a religious teacher, the legal profession is, in its nature, an immoral institution, and no honest man can practice in it and retain his integrity. You, Mr. BOWLES, have done good service. As Mr. FIELD is fond of quoting foreign authorities, refer him to Junius, who says of BLACKSTONE: "If one wishes to learn the principles of English jurisprudence, let him consult the *Commentaries*; but if he wishes to know how he may safely cheat a neighbor, let him not hesitate to apply to his Lordship in person." There can be no doubt that this Erie affair has brought more disgrace upon the land; has had a more demoralizing effect, has more undermined the high tone of lawyers, and more disgraced the Judiciary and the profession than anything that has ever occurred among us. And the parties and advisers should be made to feel it.

X.

The Navy Line and Staff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an officer of the navy, I have been deeply interested by the controversy between the line and staff. The frequent allusions to the subject in the papers have been of a nature to attract public attention, without giving any definite idea of the merits of the case, and it has seemed to me that a few true words would now be in season, on this account as well as on others. The staff have long been endeavoring to obtain two things—rank and independence. Their claims are not entirely unreasonable and absurd, as some think, but have a foundation in justice. Their standing should have been settled long ago, but the conservatism which exists so strongly in all organizations like a navy, has opposed change with the force of *inertia*, and the fact that their demands have been beyond what is right has kept them from obtaining anything. Let us look at their claims. They want rank and independence. By the first is meant such an increase in official dignity as will put them on an equality with the staff of foreign navies; by the second, a right to command in their own separate departments, with as much freedom from outside direction as they can get.

The wish for rank, as long as command is not involved, is reasonable, and should be granted. The line is not so bitterly opposed to this as has been represented. Many of the best officers favor it, and many of those who think it not right see that opposition is useless in the natural course of events. The arguments against it are that the staff are non-combatants, living in ships simply to perform certain civil duties; and that rank should accompany command only, losing its worth and distinction when scattered broadcast. In reply to the first argument it is urged that though the staff are non-combatants, they yet share all danger equally with the line, and that the civil duties, by being performed on board vessels-of-war, become military. The second argument they answer best by appealing to the custom of foreign navies.

I think that the memorial of the line will show clearly its *animus* in this matter. It is as follows: "The line officers of the navy, understanding that action is about to be taken upon the subject of rank of the staff corps of the navy, respectfully request, before any definite action is taken upon the subject, that a Committee of Congress be appointed to investigate its merits by taking evidence on both sides, as any premature action would be very detrimental to the discipline of the service as a whole. The records of the Navy Department show that the senior officers of the line have always been ready and willing to concede to claims which would not interfere with the discipline of the navy."

This seems a surprisingly moderate document to proceed from a body of such insufferable tyrants as the line has been represented.

Let the staff have rank, then, even as high as Commodore, if they ask it. The strong objection is not made to rank, but to the numbers who receive it. In 1860 there were 659 line to 350 staff officers. By the register of 1870 there are 641 line to 588 staff officers, and Mr. STEVENS' bill makes the number of each 630, or even. This is a greater number of staff officers than the navy needs, and (as can be seen by consulting foreign official registers) a larger proportion than there is in other services. We cannot employ so many pay-masters and surgeons and engineers in time of peace, (at least not in genuine work,) and in time of war they are easily and quickly procurable to do good to all of their own "household," they should not object if others step in to "feed their hungry ones, to clothe their naked, and to visit their sick," whom they are compelled to neglect. God's poor are to be taken care of. His little ones are to be fed and clothed and sheltered, and if any sect out of its own coffers is not able to discharge its manifest duties to its own needy ones, that sect must not be permitted to stay the hand that proffers food and raiment to the famished and naked. It must not call upon the law to prevent that true charity which overleaps all bounds from discharging the self-imposed obligations it has undertaken in the name of our common humanity.

These principles attach still more closely to the charities which are not sectarian, but public in character, either being sustained by the State or the community at large, regardless of denominational lines. No sect which, by reason of poverty or indifference, or inability to take charge of its needy ones, neglects this duty, has a right to complain if these public organizations, constituted in self-defense to keep the paupers and the rising generation of poverty's children from becoming a tax upon society and a peril to its members, shall provide for these public defenseless objects of charity in the way which, to the combined wisdom, directed by experience, of their managers, shall seem wisest and best. No sect has a right to claim that civil power shall step in and do what it is unable to do for itself, viz., maintain its religious powers over its unprotected and uncared for, and support, by the strong arm of the law, those tenets which manifest their weaknesses by shrinking from the light. Let each church in its sphere do its duty, take care of its children, and discharge its responsibilities as in the sight of God; but when, conceding its powers overtasked, it neglects its obligations, let it not interfere with the free charities of those who are willing, in the interests of society, of humanity, to do its neglected work. Hands off, gentlemen of the Legislature; the people of this State are not prepared to be taxed for a State Church—not yet ready to wear the yoke of any sect.

Freedom for all to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is the fundamental principle of our institutions, and he who reads otherwise fails to appreciate the irresistible tendencies of our Christian civilization.

J. C. C.

The Recent Accident on the Hudson River Road—Who was to Blame?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is impossible to excuse, in any way, the New-Hamburg accident, Monday evening. The railroad managers owe it, as a solemn duty, to those who intrust to their keeping their lives, to furnish every available method of protection. This is self-evident. But if it be true that a wooden bridge, two hundred feet in length, not very substantial in structure, and subjected hourly to the pressure of thousands of tons, was left all night without a single watchman or signal-man to avert dangers which were always liable to occur, what sort of an account of their sacred trust can the managers render?

Traveling in Germany, you are impressed with a feeling of security, by seeing at every road-crossing a gate, which is closed till your train passes, and by it, and at every probable point of danger, in the lonely fields, and at the thronged depots, a signal-man, or watchman in military uniform, alert and attentive to business. Here, by the way, let me remark that the law compelling railway servants to wear uniform has almost fallen into disuse, the "uniform" having dwindled down to a gilt label on the cap. But our railway conductor is too grand a personage to wear anything which would designate him as a servant of the public. In the second place, the train was behind time; had it not been, the accident would not have occurred. Thirdly, a law requiring every train to come to a full stop, if only for half a minute or a second before crossing a bridge or another railroad crossing, would have rendered such an accident impossible. I understand that such a law exists in the management of some of the Western roads.

Fourth—There should be no such thing on a road as much used as the Hudson River, as a wooden bridge 200 feet long. Railroad bridges should be everywhere as solid and massive as the noble structures spanning the Thames. It seems to me that if there has ever been an instance where railroads should pay for slaughter and injuries this is one. If corporations have no souls to appeal to, their pockets may be sometimes reached. And finally, what words are there sufficiently strong to condemn the negligence and heartlessness of the railway officials in not providing efficient means to extricate the dead bodies from the wreck, and in not guarding with pious care the unburied dead? Instead of this, the unburied corpses were surrounded by a flock of human vultures, who pillaged their valuables, held up to derision the underclothing of women, and held high carnival over the ruins. It is said that there was one railroad detective present.

The sum of all this is, not that the loss of a score of lives is so much in itself, as that this accident lays open to full view the evils of our loose way of living; bad legislators, corrupt judges, apathy of the rich, inordinate eagerness to acquire wealth, government of Americans by Irish, all these culminating in responsibility nowhere, indifference, recklessness, murder.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

M.

The Boys in the Fenian Procession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There were several hundred boys who participated in the Irish procession of yesterday, and the question that naturally arises is, What lessons were taught those boys dressed in green? The affair was one of a specific nature—specifically Celtic. There was nothing of an American character about it—unless the mere act of carrying the national emblem can be called American, which is extremely questionable, considering the questionable company in which that much-abused banner was found, and the very subordinate position it occupied amid the flood and sea of green that was paraded before the eyes of tens of thousands who disapproved of the significance of the emerald hue on that occasion. The boys were taught to revere first and foremost Ireland, the green, the harp, and all the other Irish emblems—and to be Irish and to claim that on this soil the battles of Ireland are to be fought, and, after that, if any small moiety of spirit was left in them, to call it, poor thing, American. The rising generation should be taught to carry and wear the national colors, to prefer the red, white and blue as colors, the eagle as an emblem of American nationality, &c. It would be fairer, even to teach the boys that this country is no longer American, but cosmopolitan, and should be called "Cosmopolonia"—then all nations would have an equal showing. Here is food for reflection.

W. S. T.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since our representatives at Washington have refused to relieve us from the burdens of the odious income tax, and have shown by their selfish inconsistency that they consult their own personal interests rather than the public good, myself and some others have determined to protect ourselves, and to resist in our cases the collection of this infamous and unnecessary tax, which has been declared unconstitutional by high legal authority. If Secretary BOUTWELL collects any further income tax from me, it will not be until the Courts compel me to pay, and I recommend to my fellow-sufferers the adoption of the same course.

PHILIP QUARL.

Right of Way for Horse-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, with much pleasure, your article on "The right of way for horses and horse-cars." I would further propose that it should be rendered unlawful for any procession to prevent the cars or stages from making their regular trips. I think I could get 1,000 names in one day to such a petition.

A CONSTANT READER.

BASE-BALL.

A Call for an Amateur Ball-Players' Congress—An Important Movement in the Right Direction.

The National Association of Base-ball Players, which was inaugurated in 1857, and which existed until 1867 on the basis of individual club representation, in the latter year practically became an association controlled and manipulated by a clique of professional club managers, and though in that year the change in the basis of representation from that of individual clubs to a representation by State Associations appeared to warrant a continuance of the government of the Association in the interests of the amateur class of the fraternity, who form the great majority of ball clubs throughout the country, yet so unscrupulously and skillfully have the minority managed things that they have been enabled to hold the entire control of the National Association in their own hands; and at the last Convention, held in this City, they had everything their own way, elected a model representative as President, and totally ignored the interests of the amateur clubs. This last Convention and its proceedings had the effect, however, of rousing the amateur clubs to the danger which threatened the very existence of the game itself; and it also awakened them from their apathy in regard to their own interests, and one result of this newly-created feeling in favor of amateur base-ball playing has been a movement toward organizing a National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players, from which every club that pays its players or shares in the gate money receipts at matches, or which in any other way acts as a professional organization, will be entirely excluded.

The initiatory steps were taken immediately after the close of the so-called "National" Convention, the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, opening the ball by not only withdrawing from the New-York State Association, but also by appointing a very influential committee to arrange the preliminaries for the assembling of a Congress of Amatuer Base-ball Players. This Committee, composed of Dr. JONES, the efficient Coroner of Brooklyn; Gen. THOS. S. DAKIN and Mr. H. JEWELL, have issued an address to the amateur clubs in which they make a strong appeal for cooperation in their efforts to restore "the good old times of the national game," when base-ball was played for its advantages as a recreative exercise and not for dollars and cents, or to aid "gambling rings" and "hippodrome" managers to defraud the community of thousands of dollars in betting on matches "arranged" to be won or lost in the interests of certain parties having the control of the wires. The address is supplemented by a call for a Congress of delegates from amateur base-ball clubs, to be held at the rooms of the Excelsior Club in Brooklyn, on the 16th of March next. The call is signed by merchants, bankers and other influential citizens, formerly members of the old Gotham, Eagle, Eureka, and other noted clubs, and by gentlemen now members of the Knickerbocker and Excelsior Clubs, of New-York and Brooklyn, who are desirous of seeing base-ball playing as far as the amateur fraternity are concerned, restored to its former reputable status as a manly and enjoyable recreative exercise. There is no doubt that every regular amateur club will promptly respond to the call, and we trust to see a representative of the very best class of the base-ball fraternity present at the Amateur Convention next March. The clubs in question do not desire to place themselves in antagonism to the professional organizations, especially as the latter are now aiming to purify their class of its worst elements, but simply to organize an association in which the amateur clubs will find their own interests specially legislated for, and not, as hitherto, in the interests of those who play base-ball only for the dollars it yields.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Illinois uses 1,089 log school-houses.

Montreal is killing owls suspected of destroying sparrows.

A New-Haven druggist's "mistake" killed an estimable citizen of Avon, Conn., last week.

San Francisco papers chronicle the mysteriously-sudden death of YEW TEW, a Chinawoman.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Des Moines, on Wednesday, June 14.

Gov. SOLOMON is praised highly by the Portland *Oregonian* for his successful efforts to attract immigrants to Washington Territory.

The Bar of New-Orleans promise at least $3,500 for the fund for the daughters of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has voted down the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention.

The Governor of Maine has received at Augusta, the State capital, a communication addressed, "To the guvner, or gusty."

The chemists of Quebec have just formed a society, having for its object the scientific advancement of its members.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are reported to be recent converts to the doctrines of Swedenborg.

A citizen of Georgia writes that he "has applyed for a Postmastership," and shall "press it with vigger."

New-Hampshire had a newspaper in 1790 called the *Political and Sentimental Repository, or Strafford Recorder*.

Indiana Republicans are writing letters to Senator MORTON entreating him not to accept a seat in the Cabinet, if offered him.

All Boston is mute with astonishment at the auction sale of 1,000 shares in a Massachusetts railroad by a New-York holder, all at once.

As the official list of unclaimed letters in the San Francisco Post-office is published without charge in one of the local papers, no extra charge is made for the delivery of such letters.

East Tennessee has never trembled beneath the tread of the Kuklux, and wants all the world, especially those seeking new homes, to know it.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that the highest price paid for an article by the *Atlantic Monthly* is $250, even if it be by such favorite contributors as LOWELL, EMERSON, or HOLMES.

A Boston paper describes enthusiastically how a New-Hampshire town "dedicated" a "palatial" steam fire-engine house one night last week.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Journal* urges Gen. M. D. LEGGETT as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. Gen. LEGGETT ought to run well.

A Boston man makes bold to remark that he infers from the criticisms of the city Press on the Andrews statue that it is a failure, and that

One of the lady guests at a party given by Commander YOUNG, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, a few nights ago, fell down stairs and was severely injured.

California has 40,534 orange trees, 7,851 lemon trees, 45,655 fig trees, 29,007 olive, 41,815 almond, 12,474 prune and 39,438 English walnut trees.

Hon. ELI SAULSBURY has given the members of the Delaware Legislature a supper in acknowledgment of their kindness in electing him United States Senator.

A Wisconsin man, who was bitten by a small dog, three weeks ago, became apprehensive of death by hydrophobia, and, to avert that catastrophe, committed suicide.

The good and bad people of Ontario are alike exercised over the conduct of an American speculator, who employs 200 people in fishing for trout in that province. It is very sad.

The dog-tax added $12,372 80 to the treasury of Worcester County, Mass., last year. Of this $773 30 was paid to claimants for the destruction of sheep and fowls, and the rest goes to the public schools.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in a lecture in Toronto, one night last week, praised the Germans for their action in the war, and predicted that to them must Europe look for its peace in the future.

A Yacht Club has been formed by certain citizens of Buffalo, and it is hoped that emulation of them will soon cause our inland lakes to be dotted with the white sails of pleasure sailing vessels.

San Francisco has eight fire and marine insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $4,153,600, and a surplus of $2,203,113. The net cash premiums received last year were $2,767,701, and the losses actually paid $1,686,791.

There is much excitement over a body-snatching case at Lachine, Ontario. A lawyer charges seven medical students with the crime, and they in their turn assert that the lawyer was an accomplice of the resurrectionists. But the people exonerate the lawyer of any participation in the crime.

A Boston man, who has heard many raps and taps, and noises strange and peculiar in his house, and is unable to account for them on any intelligent basis, is told by his friends that they may be electric, spiritualistic, atmospheric, or otherwise, and is inclined to the opinion that they are otherwise.

When THACKERAY was in Boston, he asked the proprietor of the hotel on Sunday morning where THEODORE PARKER preached, and when the man of smiles and bows said he did not know, he exclaimed in his most astonished tones: "Don't know? Why, Sir, we've heard his voice away across the Atlantic. He is the greatest preacher in America."

In view of the abuses perpetrated in selling mines, some well-meaning persons in California have organized what they call a Mining Bureau, of which foreign Consuls, resident in that State, are made ex-officio members, for the purpose of protecting, but at the same time inviting, investments of foreign capital in the mines. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks the avowed object of this Bureau is good, but the practicability of the plan may well be doubted.

There was a brilliant wedding in Sullivan County the other day, and all parties accompanied the happy couple to the depot, where the new husband tenderly bade his bride farewell for the time, and she started off on a wedding tour with her uncle. The gentleman's business would not permit his absence at this season of the year without incurring possible losses and losing important business opportunities, and he believes in attending to business before pleasure.

A Maine paper looks forward hopefully to the time when the merchant shall feel more pride in meeting his obligations than in building palaces upon the profits of insolvency, the employe find himself gauged in society by his character rather than his clothes, the women of the nation refuse to bend in servile contortion at the fiat of a ridiculous fashion, and every lady consult the rules of taste and comeliness in the disposition of her crowning glory, so that coiffeurs will no longer restlessly flit from a precarious perch on the forehead to a trailing recumbence on the spine.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies a statement in relation to the indebtedness of that city, which has been circulated in Western journals, and was mentioned in the TIMES a few days ago. It says: "The debt of Quincy is *not* considerably more than a fifth of the entire taxable property of the city. The proportion of indebtedness to the valuation of property, as made by the Assessor last year, is about one to fourteen; and it must be considered that this valuation does not by any means fully represent the value of our city property. Unlike the system that prevails in some of the older States, of valuing property for taxation purposes at about its full cash value, our Illinois valuations are based on a reduced standard of from one-fourth to one-third."

SKATING.

The New-York Skating Club Carnival.

To-night is the time appointed for the annual fancy-dress masquerade on the ice, given by the New-York Skating Club, an entertainment which has hitherto been the most noteworthy festival event of each skating season in the Metropolis. The carnival is announced to take place on the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond at Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, the headquarters of the New-York Club. Owing to the violent snow-storm which set in on Sunday morning, it is questionable whether a postponement will not be necessary. In such case the usual flags will not be displayed on the Madison-avenue cars, which pass the pond. But should the pond be cleared of snow in time and the weather be favorable, the carnival will take place and the flags will be placed on the cars. This carnival will be a gala affair. The pond is to be brilliantly illuminated, and as the members of the Brooklyn, Jersey City and Empire City Clubs will visit the pond in a body, as also the delegates to the American Skating Congress, there will be an unusually large attendance of experts on the occasion.

The Juvenile Carnivals in Brooklyn.

A peculiar and unique entertainment on ice was last week inaugurated at the Brooklyn Rink, in the form of a *carnivale fantastique* to children, and its success was so great that a request has been made for a repetition, and consequently the juveniles of the City of Churches are to be treated to another gathering of fantastically-dressed boys and girls, on which a Queen of the Ice Carnival is to be crowned, boys are to skate in procession, races are to take place, and fun and frolic generally are to reign supreme. This second carnival is to take place at the rink on Wednesday. In the interim, the juvenile subscribers to the Capitoline Lake are to be treated to a similar festival, which is to take place to-morrow afternoon and evening. A velocipede race on ice is to be a feature of the afternoon sports, and in the evening the girls are to have a fancy-dress *soirée dansante*, in the ladies' hall. The latter will take place despite the weather.

Skating Matches.

It is a little singular that, with so many skating experts in this City and Brooklyn, not a single match has yet taken place between the members of the prominent clubs. A match was arranged last week between H. DOLLARD, of the Brooklyn Club, and FISHER, of the Empire City Club, but we are informed that FISHER has backed out. Why does not MEADE challenge BRADY, or the latter MEADE? FISHER had a match with ENGLER last week, and beat him by a score of 44 to 43. The match was not a pleasant one, however, and anything but satisfactory.

Probably Fatal Result of an Assault by a Woman.

Coroner YOUNG proceeded, yesterday, to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of CATHARINE LOHRY, at No. 500 West Fifty-first-street, who is suffering from injuries sustained at the hands of another woman. Mrs. LOHRY testified that, on the 3d inst., JANE TYSON came into the shop and asked Mr. LOHRY if the boots were done, when she was answered in the negative. She then began scolding and swearing, and LOHRY told her to go out, but she struck her fist on the counter, and refused to go. Witness was then in the back room, and opened the door, requesting the woman to go away. Miss TYSON then struck her on the face, and the shoemaker sent his son for a policeman. The woman then seized Mrs. LOHRY by her dress and dragged her out of the store, and dealt her several severe blows on the side of the head, also kicking her in the face, making a terrible wound on the temple. Witness felt a severe pain in her head and then fainted. The jury rendered a verdict against JANE TYSON, and the Coroner committed her to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG, at No. 405 West Forty-second-street, in the case of GEORGE NESMANN, aged four years, who came to his death from injuries sustained by a fall from a chair on the 9th inst. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

A New Swindle—Caution to the Public.

A man who calls himself G. E. NELSON has recently been calling at the houses of prominent citizens with a document which states that he has been engaged during the last eighteen months in the Cuban army as a First Lieutenant, and was so affected by the terrible musketry and artillery firing at Manzanillo, July 29, 1870, that his sense of hearing was entirely destroyed. He adds; "I am now in very unfortunate circumstances, having a wife and two children to support and can get no employment on account of my hearing. I am now seeking means to return with my family to England, which I left three years ago, and I must humbly ask your kind assistance to help myself and family in our affliction. Any contribution, however small, will be most thankfully received with the deepest gratitude."

To this document he had attached the names of the wives of several prominent citizens as having paid $5 each, and yesterday called on Mrs. BRIGHAM, Jr., at No. 24 Waverley-place, with the name of her mother-in-law, who lives at No. 49 West Twenty-third-street, on his paper as having paid $5. The lady declined to subscribe until she could make inquiries, whereupon NELSON left, and adding "Jr." to the name on his way, immediately went to the elder Mrs. BRIGHAM to wheedle her out of a subscription by this evidence that her daughter-in-law was one of his patrons. Mr. BRIGHAM, however, had followed him up town, and encountering him at his mother's, discovered the cheat, and taking his paper from him ejected him from the house. Information was then given to Capt. HEDDEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the swindler will be stopped by the Police should he attempt to renew his little game.

Will of Garrett W. Nostrand.

Yesterday the will of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND, the farmer who was murdered at Syosset, was reported for probate before Surrogate COVERT, of Queens County. He leaves a widow and four children. To his wife he gives an annuity of $600 per year. He makes a generous provision for his father and mother, who are very aged. He leaves a handsome legacy to his two sisters. The remainder of the property he divides equally between his four children.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 11.

Philip Fitzpatrick et al. vs. 800 Bales of Cotton and 288 Barrels of Molasses.—WOODRUFF, J.—The schooner *G. W. Hyson*, bound on her voyage from New-Orleans to Providence, with eight hundred bales of cotton and two hundred and eighty-eight barrels of molasses on board, was run on the beach at Squam, on the coast of New-Jersey, on the night of the 21st or morning of 22d of January, 1867. The vessel could not afterward be got off, but went to pieces. Portions of her tackle were saved and the materials of the vessel were sold, the value of wreck and other things pertaining to the vessel saved being $2,191 21. The libelants are owners of the vessel, and prosecuted this cause to recover from the cargo a contribution to their loss on the vessel and freight by way of general average, and a decree in their favor was made in the District Court, for which the claimants have appealed to the Circuit Court. In the opinion of the District Court the facts are detailed with much minuteness, and it seems to me unnecessary to recite them. To the proper understanding of the principal question argued in this Court, it will suffice to say that in a storm of wind, rain, or snow or sleet of extraordinary severity from the eastward, the vessel, after reaching a point about fifteen miles southwardly of Fire Island, under pressure of the storm and the loss of her mizzen sail and the bonnet of her jib, was headed off toward the south, and afterward was put before the wind on a course to the westward toward the New-Jersey shore, in the hope that the storm might abate or the wind shift, or that she might be able to pass Barnegat and avoid the pressing danger of foundering. She being wholly unable, in the judgment of her master, mate and crew, to bear up against the wind, she was put before the wind with sail reduced so far as possible to diminish her speed, and so continued until after midnight. Instead of abating, the storm had increased, and the waves ran high, breaking at times over the vessel, the gale being more violent than the master and mate, who had long experience, had ever known on this coast. At about 1 o'clock, when off and opposite the New-Jersey shore, their peril and the conduct which was determined upon appears in the testimony of the master and mate to a consultation between them, heard by the crew and dissented from by no one, as follows:

Thus, the master says: "As the wind was increasing, and no immediate prospect of a shift, I called the mate to me and consulted him about what was to be done to keep the vessel off the beach. I asked him whether he thought it would be a possible thing for the vessel to come up by the wind? He said, in his opinion, if the vessel was attempted to be handled in that way, that she would surely knock on her beam, and he thought that the best thing that could be done for the safety of the vessel and cargo would be to run her high up on the Jersey beach. My opinion before this, and I had come to the conclusion before consulting the mate, was that if the vessel was attempted to be brought to the wind she must roll over with the sea we had. It was decided to let the vessel go before the wind, unless something different should take place before striking, and let her go head up on the beach as high as possible." * * * "I believe, if the attempt had been made to bring the vessel up to the wind, that the crew would most likely all have perished." * * * "Her course might have been changed a point or two, but an attempt to bring the vessel up to the wind would have resulted in her rolling over immediately." * * * "Again, the mate said 'he thought an attempt to get the vessel by the wind would result in her being thrown on her beam's end immediately.' I don't undertake to state the precise language, but I spoke something like this. I said it's hard lines to run a man's vessel on top of the beach, knowing she was going there. He said he thought it was best for all concerned that the vessel be run on the beach as high as possible, and even proposed trying to get some more mainsail, to drive her further, so that she could run as high up as she would, saying that an attempt to do otherwise would almost surely result in loss of life." * * * "In my opinion it would have been both imprudent and useless to have hoisted the sails. It could have been no benefit to us, unless after hoisting the sails we had hauled up by the wind. In that case, in my opinion, she would have gone over." The mate says: "Finding that the wind did not die out but increased, with a higher and sharper sea, and we supposing we were nearing the beach, and there being no prospect of a shift, the Captain again asked me if, in my judgment, there was anything could be done, and if I thought it was a possible thing to get the vessel by the wind. I replied that I did not, and, in my judgment, if the vessel was attempted to be brought to the wind, that it would terminate in making an immediate wreck of the vessel, and loss of life. He said it was hard to run a man's vessel on the beach, knowing that you were doing so. I told him I knew that, but of the two evils it was best to choose the least, and it would be my advice to run her as high on the beach as possible, unless there was a change. He replied that he didn't see anything else he could do. The vessel was accordingly kept directly before the wind and sea; all preparations were made for going on the beach, if we didn't have a shift. We didn't have a shift; the vessel was run high up on Squam beach." * * "I expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to do anything else except go before the wind." * * "I told him that, if there was no change, it was my opinion that we would have to run the vessel ashore."

Other testimony from the master, the mate, and the crew, shows that the peril was most imminent, and that the opinions thus expressed were the actual judgment of all, and the facts thus detailed were true. The case presented was, therefore, this: The vessel and cargo were in imminent peril. In the judgment of her master, mate, and crew, they could not be delivered from that peril, and their total loss could not be avoided by any means in their power except by continuing her course before the wind, as she was then running, and so driving her upon the beach. Any attempt to do otherwise would, in their judgment, produce an immediate foundering of the vessel and the loss of the lives on board. This states the case strongly in favor of the claim made herein by the counsel for the claimants, a little more strongly, perhaps, than is conceded by the libelants, but is the just inference from all the testimony; and I think the evidence warrants the conclusion of fact that, if the vessel had not been run on shore when and where she was, she would have foundered, with a total loss of vessel, cargo and crew, or have been driven on shore elsewhere, the result of which is entirely uncertain.

Hereupon is insisted in behalf of the claimants that there was no voluntary stranding of the vessel; that all that was done was to submit to an inevitable disaster; that there was no election to do anything; that good seamanship required the master to do as he did, and he did nothing more than good seamanship required; that there was not, in fact, any sacrifice to be made, but the simple inquiry, what is the best mode of meeting the inevitable peril; that the idea of sacrificing the vessel was not in their minds, but only by what skill and judgment as seamen shall the consequences of the peril be made least disastrous to all who are interested? that a voluntary stranding presupposes some dominion of the master over his vessel, in which he may choose whether to encounter the risk in which he is involved and struggle on accepting the chances of deliverance, or on the other hand to make a present sacrifice of the vessel for the benefit of the other property, or at least to subject it to some new peril which he has it in his power to avoid. Her loss was certain. The vessel must founder or go on shore where she did, or go on shore at some other and uncertain place on the coast. That, therefore, the stranding here lacks the essential element without which the claim to contribution cannot exist, viz.: an actual choice to cast the peril upon a portion of the property involved in the peril in order that the residue may be saved. And here nothing was in fact done. The course of the wind and sea was submitted to because the chance of saving life and property was greater than could be found in any effort they could make, or, in short, because any effort they could make involved the destruction of all. Doubtless there is a distinction somewhere between the wreck of a vessel and cargo in spite of any effort of her officers and crew, in the progress of which, at some moment, they give up all effort in despair. And the stranding of a vessel is a choice of evils, one of which is apparently inevitable, and if the present is a case of voluntary stranding within the just meaning of the law on that subject, it is not very clear where that line is to be drawn. When stranding is in fact inevitable, its effect on the rights of those interested cannot depend upon the state of mind of the master, or whether he comes to the conclusion sooner or later that it is inevitable and that he will do nothing to prevent it because he cannot do anything with any hope of success. Here, however, although the master and mate acted in the belief that what was done was best for all who were interested, they had an alternative, unpromising to be sure, and in their judgment fatal to the interests of all concerned, and in view of that, they chose a peril to which in that place and manner they were not compelled to submit, and they did so in the belief that the interests of all concerned in life and property demanded it. While it seems to me that the case is on the extreme limit to which the rule defining a voluntary stranding within the rule giving contribution in general average should be carried, I am constrained to say that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States require that it is within that definition, and that the struggle of the claimants here is an effort to open the discussion of those cases.

In the Columbian Insurance Company vs. Ashley, (13 Peters, 331,) the special verdict upon which the case was heard found in terms that in the situation in which the vessel was before she was run on shore, "the Captain finding no possible means of saving the vessel or cargo, and preserving the crew, slipped his cables and ran her on shore for the safety of the crew and preservation of the vessel and cargo." The vessel was a total loss, and the owners were held entitled to contribution from the owners of cargo saved, in general average. The case, as stated in the special verdict, cannot readily be distinguished from the one now before the Court. But, although this fact that but for the running on shore, there was in the judgment of the Captain no possible means of saving vessel or cargo, was in the verdict, and was dwelt upon in the argument, it did not influence the decision adversely to the owners. The point chiefly considered by the Court was whether there could be contribution in general average for a voluntary stranding when the vessel itself was lost, and the Court with all the facts in the special verdict before them, held such contribution proper.

The point now raised was the chief subject of discussion, and was very distinctly decided in Barnard vs. Adams et al., (10 How., 270,) in which the marginal note states very accurately the decision thus: "It was a proper case for contribution in general average for the loss of a vessel where there was an imminent peril of being driven on a rocky and dangerous part of the coast, when the vessel would have been inevitably wrecked, with loss of ship, cargo and crew, and this immediate peril was avoided by stranding the vessel on a less rocky and dangerous part of the coast, whereby the cargo and crew were saved uninjured." The arguments earnestly pressed in that case were not unlike those employed here, but they were overruled. The Star of Hope, (9 Wallace, 203,) is in general affirmance of the same doctrine, although other points were involved. Whatever I might think of the rule that there could not be in any sense whatever, a voluntary stranding bearing any similitude to jettison or voluntary exposure to new or different perils from those then impending when the present condition of the vessel was absolutely hopeless, and no chance of saving the vessel existed by stranding or otherwise, I am wholly unable to withdraw the present case from the influence of the cases above cited. There has been much conflict of opinion upon the questions involved, and my power of discrimination is not acute enough to enable me to say that what is settled in those cases does not cover the present case. (2.) On the question whether the vessel was seaworthy when she left New-Orleans, I concur with the District Court in the opinion that the preponderance of the evidence is that she was in suitable condition for the voyage. (3.) It is insisted that the vessel was estimated at too high a valuation, and that in making an allowance for her value in the general average, a deduction of one-fifth should have been made for presumptive deterioration. The true rule on this subject is to take the value of the ship as she was when the stranding was determined upon, assuming, of course, for the purpose of the estimate, that she was then safe. In her condition of peril, it might be said that she had no real value, but her then peril is not to be taken into view. This rule would make all just allowance for deterioration on the voyage, however caused, and is the whole extent of the actual or theoretical sacrifice or loss by the owners for the common benefit. And where the proof of value relates to some prior period, as at her port of departure on that or any prior voyage, it would be proper to make just allowance for deterioration. Unfortunately for the point made on this appeal, the only proof laid before the Commissioner is the estimate of the master, that she was worth "about $20,000," and that "she would have sold for that easy enough." The time to which this refers was not expressly stated. Its connection would seem to indicate that he was speaking of the time when he decided to run her on the beach, though it is not explicit. If neither party saw fit to offer further or other evidence, and the claimants thought proper to leave the estimate to the Commissioner without cross-examination on explanation I think the Commissioner cannot be said to have erred in adopting that sum as the value to be assumed for the purpose of contribution.

The decree must be for the libelants in accordance with the decree of the District Court, with costs of the appeal.

E. H. Owen for the libelants, C. A. Humel and Wm. M. Evarts for the claimants.

Estebou Amenqual vs. *The Steamer Huntsville, her Tackle, &c.*—WOODRUFF, J.—(1.) It is impossible to exonerate the steamer from responsibility for the collision with the ship, for which this cause is prosecuted. It was the duty of the steamer to keep out of the way of the sailing vessel; and unless there was some fault on the part of those navigating that vessel, which operated to mislead the steamer or defeat her efforts to keep out of the way, the steamer is necessarily liable. The presumption of fault on her part—there being no pretense of inevitable accident—is conclusive. In any view of the subject the steamer was bound to use vigilance, skill and good seamanship, and although she was at liberty to choose her own mode of avoiding the ship, (always at her own peril if she erred,) it is pertinent to inquire whether in what she did she exercised proper prudence and care. According to the testimony of both the mate and the lookout on the steamer, they saw the green light of the ship some minutes before any change was made in the course of the steamer. The mate correctly inferred that it was on an approaching vessel. Whether he so inferred or not, the indication was decisive, that if the light was properly set, the vessel so seen was crossing the track of the steamer ahead of her then position or was coming head on toward the steamer's port bow. It was, therefore, at that moment uncertain whether any change in the course of the steamer was necessary or proper. It was certain that, if the vessel was heading toward the port bow, or nearly toward the port bow of the steamer, there could be no collision, if both vessels kept their course, because the steamer at her then speed must pass out of reach of the ship before the latter could reach her course; and, on the other hand, it was perfectly certain that if the green light continued to be in view over the port side of the steamer, the proper and only proper mode of avoiding her was to starboard the helm and pass under the stern of the ship. If in the then apparent course of the ship with her green light alone in view, if the steamer made any change, her plain duty was to go to starboard, and not to port or attempt to cross the bow of the ship. That this is so, is fully confirmed by the testimony of the mate himself, and by the act of the Captain, when he came from his room. The mate's testimony is that he continued his course until he saw a red light, and then ported. If his testimony is true in this, he acted in recognition of the view above suggested, viz.: the green light alone being in sight, it might not be necessary to make any change, but if any change was made it should be to starboard the helm and go astern of the ship. The act of the Captain is still more decisive. Called from his room, he says he first saw the green light. Acting on the impulse of the moment, but under the guidance of years of experience and presumptive knowledge of what the circumstances required, he instantly orders the helm a starboard, hard down. This was a most impressive declaration of what the mate should have done in season to avoid collision. How far the mate was excused by seeing the red light, and whether any red light was seen on the ship, will be presently considered; but assuming that the mate gives an accurate account of the occurrence, he was not without fault. Some attention to the transaction as he describes it, and as he is corroborated by the lookout, wheelsman and master, in connection with the time at which what he did was done, will make this apparent. He had seen and was watching the ship's green light, and had not judged any change of course necessary until the green light, as he says, disappeared and the red light came into view. On the instant he sprang past the wheel-house, gave the order to port the helm, went to the Captain's room and called him, and returned to his post, and all this occupied but a few seconds; and yet on his return to his post the green light was in view, and the Captain, who was there at almost the same moment, first saw that green light, and it was then too late to make any change to avoid the collision. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in each of the possible alternative views of his conduct he was to blame. He had either held his course with his speed of nine or ten miles an hour unabated until the green light was very near, or, if there remained a reasonable interval within which he could have starboarded his helm on the return of the green light to his view, he spent that interval in running for the Captain, to disclose to him his obvious alarm and apprehension of collision. He acted hastily on the first glimpse of a red light, the very appearance of which created alarm, and which, though it indicated that porting was the proper movement, continued so short a time in view that if he had remained at his post he must have seen that stopping and reversing were imperatively required. The sixteenth of the rules of navigation enacted by Congress is imperative that a steam-ship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, should slacken her speed, and if necessary stop and reverse. This does not mean that she may wait until the danger is imminent before she slackens her speed. Nor does it mean that she need not slacken her speed if the risk of collision is caused by some fault in the approaching vessel. Life and property on the seas are cared for and are intended to be protected by the law. And when risk of collision appears it is the absolute duty of the steamer to slacken her speed, and not to trust exclusively to speculation or hope of avoiding it by other means. Here was danger of collision. Upon all the proofs I think there was risk of collision within the rule, before the mate, according to his own story, saw any red light; it is certain there was risk of collision when he did see the red light, if his account is true. His acts speak a language of unmistakable meaning. He springs to the wheel-house, gives his order, and hastens to the Captain to obtain his aid and judgment. Thus not only abandoning the chance of avoiding collision by acting wisely on what might appear visible during the interval, however short, but showing that he was then at least fully awake to the danger. He should have slackened speed, and, as I think, also have stopped and reversed before he called the Captain. At all events, he cannot be excused for continuing at full speed until it was clear both to him and to the Captain collision was inevitable. Nor can the failure to adopt this precaution be excused by the suggestion that porting being apparently best the chances of escape from danger were greater by proceeding at full speed. That is not shown; the distance of the vessels when the order to port was given was such that slacking speed, and then if necessary stopping and reversing, would not only have been in fact effectual, but there was every reason, in the judgment of those on board the steamer as to such distance, to believe that it would be so. I do not find sufficient evidence that the steamer did not keep a sufficient look-out as to discover the ship as soon as the light became visible. I think the proof is to the contrary; but in the management of the vessel after the ship was seen; in the failure to watch with sufficient closeness without the interruption of the short interval devoted to the call of the Captain and the continuance of the speed of the steamer, notwithstanding the risk of collision, the steamer was greatly in fault.

(2.) But on the other branch of the case I am not able to acquit the ship of fault. The mate of the steamer is distinct and positive in his statement that he saw the red light on the ship, and then, and not till then, he gave the order to port, but for which order the collision, in all probability would not have happened. The Captain confirms this by the equally explicit testimony that he saw first the green and almost immediately afterwards the red. The inference from the testimony of both is that the view of the lights on the ship was not only not constant nor merely changing so as to indicate change of relative course or position, but that it was fluctuating, at one moment green, at another red, at another green, and at still another both lights, creating necessary confusion and uncertainty. Now, however true it may be as above suggested that the action of the mate of the steamer was hasty, and that had he remained on the post of observation, he would have seen by the reappearance of the green light that porting increased the danger, the appearance of the red light was calculated to induce just what he did. On the trial in the District Court the absence of testimony from the lookout on the steamer was a circumstance of suspicion, and it was inferred as probable even that the steamer had no proper lookout, while in the absence of the testimony of the lookout the evidence on behalf of the libelants, or perhaps the supposed improbability that the ship's red light could be seen, was deemed to overcome the positive testimony of Captain and mate that they saw such red light. On the trial in this Court the testimony of the lookout is produced. He has no possible interest in the controversy. He has retired from the sea. He is living in Kansas. He swears that he has not been informed what the claimants seek to prove by him, and has received no instructions, advice or communication to influence his testimony. Under these circumstances, his positive testimony to his being on the lookout, his seeing and reporting the ship as soon as she was visible in the low foggy atmosphere, confessedly overhanging the Gulf Stream; his first seeing the green light of the ship, and very soon after the red light, are very strongly corroborative of the testimony of the master and mate on the subject. I cannot conclude that these three witnesses have perjured themselves, or are all mistaken. Whether the view which they had of the red light is due to the cause insisted upon by the claimants, that the course of the ship was more to the eastward than her witnesses testify; or to the not improbable fact that the screens did not effectually shield it; or to the other suggestion insisted upon by counsel in argument, that the red light had been taken down for some purpose and so became visible, I cannot escape the conclusion which these three witnesses establish that these two lights, a red and green, were both presented to their eyes; and it is a fact of much significance, when the Court is called upon to disbelieve the testimony of three witnesses, that no witness is produced from the ship who is able to state of his own knowledge that the light was in position. In this confusion of lights presented to the eye of the steamer she was misled, and though I think that the appearance of the lights called most strongly upon her officers to slacken speed, they are not solely responsible. The decree herein must direct contribution by each vessel to the loss sustained.

Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
8—Gardner vs. Cummings.
10—Tenth National Bank vs. Davis.
11—Bailey vs. Godeffroy.
13—Wright vs. Harrison.
14—The Security Ins. Co. vs. Drew.
15—Pusey vs. New-Jersey West Line R. R. Co.

Nos.
16—Brennan vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c., City of New-York.
17—Wetmore vs. McSpedden.
19—Logan vs. Brown.
23—Young vs. Hebberd.
25— —— vs. ——.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
36—The East River Bank vs. Webb.
37—Boyle vs. Manice.
39—Mullen vs. Decker.
40—Newhall vs. Decker.
42—Claflin vs. Kelly.
43—Farnham vs. Reid.
44—Hoyt vs. Moore.
45—Same vs. Same.
46—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
47—Squires vs. Abbott.
48—Bouche vs. Flamant.
49—DeVenoga vs. Flamant.
50—Bruce vs. Jones.
51—Stittheimer vs. Jaroslawski.
53—Challess vs. Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned till Tuesday, Feb. 14.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
64 (R.C.)—Wilson vs. McLean.
141 (R. C.)—James vs. Schmidt.
2799 (Old)—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
235 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for City & Co. of N.Y.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
35—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Ins. Co.
269½—Woodward Steam Pump Mfg Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.

Nos.
21—Stedman vs. Western Trans. Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
81—Close vs. Lyman.
93—Clapman vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
95—First Nat'l Bank of Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
85—Corbett vs. Levy.
211—The Mead Rubber Co. vs. The National Spring Co.
99—Lester vs. N.Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
101—Emberson vs. A. G. Wicks.
103—Watson vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Freund vs. Freund.
18½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
1752 (Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1008 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
138—Rosch vs. Poznanskie.
228—Coleman vs. Poston.

Nos.
240—Kenny vs. Ives.
250—Abbott vs. Brown.
252½—Latta vs. Burns.
264—Morton vs. Halsey.
266—Stubben vs. Lzialynski.
268—Osgood, &c. vs. McKnight.
270½—Wisser vs. Hatch.
158—Am. Bureau of Mines vs. Weed et al.
40—Ackerman vs. Wilson.
286—Burns vs. Graham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
44—Hollister vs. Cloir.
49—Freeman vs. Auld.
76—Billings vs. Meigs.
96—Washington Ice Co. vs. Head.
100—Austin vs. Dalton.
120—In the matter of Rushton.
123—Jones vs. Mathews.
131—Seymour vs. Steele.
182—Yard vs. Eunson.
200—The People, &c., vs. Smith & Parmelee Gold Mining Co.

Nos.
202—The People, &c., vs. The Walkill Lead Co.
217—Morris vs. Morris.
230—Loftus vs. Hoeft.
241—Conto vs. Davies, Jr.
246—Whitcomb vs. Robinson.
248—Williams vs. Napier.
254—Jones vs. Whitman.
259—Dike vs. Sowles.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
353—Buckman et al. vs. Mongenroth.
471—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel.
465—Henderson vs. Savage.
477—Urentz vs. Kruger et al.
485—Morgan vs. Sutton, Jr.
491—Rockwell vs. Brown.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch.
495—Rosenbaum vs. Wild.
497—Galpen vs. Naramore.
499—Delaware, Lack'a & Western Railroad Co. vs. Packer.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
370—Morgenthau vs. Hensley.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
596—Simonson vs. Walker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Norris, adm'x, vs. Kohler.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
614—Nemmons et al. vs. Lugar.
360—Fullmer vs. Clark.
110—Benner vs. O'Brien.
72—Riley vs. O'Brien.
96—McKay vs. O'Brien.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks.
1248—Lord vs. Dunseith.
1308—Smith et al. vs. Miller.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
479—Barry vs. Coughlin.
100—Hermes et al. vs. Blanck et al.
604—Van Denter vs. King.
515—Ferran vs. Kroll.
516—Ferran vs. Cowan.
559—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor.
621½—McDonald vs. Colgate.

Nos.
555—Atlantic Nav. Co. vs. Mitchell.
633—Hardy et al. vs. Barr et al.
634—Daly vs. Grimley.
635—Gray vs. Leggat.
636—Traphagan vs. Brueninghausen.
637—Buess vs. Schoenig.
638—More vs. Peters.
639—Schwartz vs. Carroll.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
518—Riberon vs. De Gangue.
580—Dardonville vs. Kelly.
640—Grinnell vs. Kerner.
641—Stagg vs. Underhill et al.
642—Cobanks et al. vs. Wells.
643—Horton vs. McDonnell.
644—Aulman vs. Cen. P., N. and E. R. Railroad Co.
645—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
646—Bassott et al. vs. Dorsett.
647—Claussen vs. Quinn.
648—Haight vs. Mead.
649—Squier vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
650—Centre vs. Cowan.
651—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. vs. Deegan.
652—Leposin vs. Landmann.

EQUITY CAUSES.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
58—Mauget vs. Brett.
13—Kitchen vs. McLewel.

Nos.
44—Holyoke vs. Brown.
65—Young vs. Enderz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4861—Huse vs. Nesler.
4987—McEwen vs. Palmer.
5056—Hellman vs. Oberstitter.
5071—Havene vs. Metzler.
5073—Havene vs. Gross.
5081—George vs. Lynn.
5082—Smith vs. Totten.
5083—Hart vs. Gaynor.

Nos.
5084—Rogers vs. Jordan.
5086—Knighton vs. Heerlein.
5058—Grissler vs. Raab.
5635—Mount vs. McDonald.
5089—Pettis vs. Stewart.
5094—O'Rourke vs. Brockway.
5095—Thiers vs. McArthur.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5603—Furlong vs. Sause.
4977—Broessler vs. Bissinger.
4739—Schuerlin vs. Koelle.
4851—Holt vs. Hart.
4873—Fischer vs. Zerbst.
4876—Chichester vs. Higham.
5456—Silva vs. Baronowski.
5059—Wilkinson vs. Richmond.
5060—Mayer vs. Meserole.

Nos.
5066—Dillon vs. Barkley.
4920—Wormser vs. Wolf.
4070—Schoierman vs. Jacobi.
4960—Moses vs. Simons.
5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
5090—Bucking vs. Turner.
5092—Leviele vs. Crucy.
5097—Hoerger vs. McIntire.
5098—Strickland vs. Goodkind.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5014—Strauss vs. Frank.
5528—Bernstein vs. Guilleaume.

Nos.
—— Wehle vs. Stahl.
5645—West vs. Sherburne.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 Am. Gold...s30.111⅛
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114⅛
22,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...114⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62..112⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......110⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....112¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..110⅛
100,000 do....b3.110⅛
10,000 do....b3.110⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 64⅛
20,000 do....64⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 64⅛
2,000 Ga. State 7s....87
1,000 N. C. Old bs....51⅛
25,000 do....51
21,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 29
2,000 do....29⅛
10,000 N. C. St. Sp. Tax 21
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July...59⅛
1,000 do., April & Oct. 61⅛
3,000 do....61⅛
7,000 Mo. State 6s....90⅛
1,000 Ala. State 8s....98
2,000 Ill. Cou. bs, '79.100
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G'd bs. 94⅛
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 91⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87..89
11,000 M. So. S. F. bs..100
5,000 Cen. Pac. G'd bs. 93⅛
12,000 do....93⅛
10,000 do....s60. 93⅛
30,000 do....93⅛
15,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 69⅛
5,000 do....s90. 69
20,000 Un. Pac R. 1st.. 80
3,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Con. bs.....105⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. and P. R. 7s......98
15,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 88
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.103
15,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.... b3 83⅛
1,000 Cedar F. & M. 1st 81
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.103
1,000 N. Mo. 1st......84
5,000 Am. D'k & Imp. Co. 7s......98
2,000 Long Dock bs...88
80 Mer. Ex. Bank....102
20 do....102
28 Continental Bk....94
10 Fourth National..106⅛
100 Am. Coal....36
200 do....bet. call 35⅛
100 Quicksilver...b. c. 13
100 Quicksilver Pf....16
200 Pacific Mail....43⅛
500 do....bet. call 43⅛
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 45⅛
100 do....45⅛
800 do....45⅛

50 Adams Ex....67⅛
10 Am. Mer. U. Ex...45⅛
50 United States Ex. 43⅛
300 do....43⅛
200 do....bet. call 43⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 94⅛
5400 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. 90⅛
30000 do....b3. 90⅛
10000 do...bet. call 90⅛
900 Erie Railway....22⅛
200 do....22⅛
500 do....23
1300 do....23⅛
100 do....23⅛
400 do...bet. call 23
100 Reading R....b3. 99
200 do....s10. 98⅛
200 do...b. c., b3. 99
200 do....s30. 98⅛
2200 L. S. & M. So. b3. 94⅛
1800 do....94⅛
600 do...b. c., s3. 94⅛
300 Mich. Central....117⅛
500 Union Pacific....21
1100 do....20⅛
300 do....20⅛
10 Panama R....70⅛
40 do...bet. call 71
200 Cleve. & Pitts....104⅛
200 Chic. & N. W....75⅛
300 do....75⅛
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 85⅛
14 Col., C., C. & Ind. 83⅛
200 do....83⅛
200 do....84
300 N. J. Central....106⅛
100 do....106⅛
100 do....106⅛
100 do....106⅛
300 do....107
100 do....107⅛
100 Chic. & Rock I....108⅛
14 Mil. & St. Paul....58⅛
550 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅛
25 do....75
100 do...b. c., s3. 75
600 Tol., W. & W....58⅛
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd 95⅛
20 Del., Lack. & W..103⅛
100 do....s60. 103
100 do....103
50 Ohio & Miss....35⅛
100 do....s3. 35⅛
100 do....35⅛
100 Chic. & Alt....b. c. 117⅛
10 C., Bur. & Quincy.156
25 New Jersey R....119
52 Morris & Essex....89⅛
300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 30⅛
76 N. Y. & N. H.....134⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....98⅛
100 do....s30. 98⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..114⅜
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛
2,000 do....c.110
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛
10,000 do....s10. 110⅛
150,000 do....b60.110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅞
21,000 do....111
130,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....112¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 64⅛
25,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 50⅛
5,000 do....50⅛
5,000 N. Car. F. Act., '66 41
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.. 28⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July. 59⅛
9,000 Alabama St. 8s. 98
5,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.. 80⅛
20,000 Cen. Pac. Gold b. 94
10,000 do....s60. 93⅛
5,000 Ch. & N. W. Cons. 86⅛
20,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 71
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 71
11,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 95
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C. 93
50 U. S. Express.... 44
100 Adams Ex...b. c. 67⅛
100 Am. Merch. U. Ex. 45⅛
100 do....45⅛

30 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43
700 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 46⅛
300 do....46⅛
50 Mariposa Pref....9⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call....c. 94⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctf's, bet. call. 90⅞
10 L. S. & Mich. So.. 94⅛
300 do....94⅛
1,000 do...bet. call. 94⅛
40 Panama R....70
150 N. J. Central R...107
700 Un. Pacific R., b3. 21
100 do....21
100 do....b3. 21⅛
500 do...bet. call. 21⅛
200 do....21⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 85⅛
100 do....b5. 85⅛
200 Chi. & R. I. R., b3.107
300 do....s30.106⅛
200 do....107⅛
300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 75
200 Del., Lack. & W. R.103⅛
100 Chi. & Alton R....118
25 do....118⅛
44 Morris & Essex R. 89⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 99
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st. Pf. 29
100 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 71⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 13—A. M.

A rise of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in the Public Funds of the United States, through the past week, resulted, in part, from the cheapness and abundance of unemployed money balances, and in some measures also, from the appointment of the High Commission for the settlement of all international difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. It may be further remarked that the purchases of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and some short interest in Wall-street in both 5-20s and the 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s have made the immediate supply of Bonds on the market comparatively moderate. It will require a further advance of 1@2 ⅌ cent. to bring them out freely. There was some talk on Saturday that the quotations in London of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in favor of the New-York market might induce an early importation of Bonds, but such movements seldom amount to much except in seasons of war excitement like that of last July, and even then the transmission of 5-20s to this market fell very far short of the general expectation when the war broke out.

The sales of Gold kept tolerably firm through the week, until Friday and Saturday. The price closed ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower than the previous week, on the dullness of speculation in the Gold Room and the political news from France. The demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs continues to go ahead of the sales from the Treasury and the payments on Gold Interest, and this will no doubt continue to be the case until the 1st of May, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should increase his weekly sales.

The general Trade of the City, for the week, improved on the previous week in the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce, and was also active in Importations. The shipments of Specie were nearly a million of dollars, nearly all in Silver Bullion and Foreign Coin.

On the Stock Exchange, aside from the Public Funds, there was a decided improvement in other departments, and it will be seen from our comparative course of the market for the week, that the rise is quite general in the New-York and Western Railways.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$481,568
Decrease in Specie	572,859
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,585,899
Decrease in Deposits	1,327,720
Increase in Circulation	26,035

	Feb. 12, '70.	Feb. 11, '71.	Feb. 4, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,335,800	13,335,800
Total	$84,680,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	265,864,652	271,361,345	270,879,777
Gold and Gold notes	38,072,184	25,680,714	26,253,573
Other Legal Tenders	56,603,000	55,773,292	54,187,393
Deposits	213,142,740	214,060,875	215,388,595
Circulation	33,703,572	31,810,164	31,784,129
In Sub-Treasury	82,133,006	....	71,103,939

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Feb. 4, '71.	Feb. 11, '71.	Feb. 12, '70.
On deposit	$215,388,595	$214,060,875	$213,142,740
Circulation	31,784,129	31,810,164	33,703,572
Total	$247,172,724	$245,871,039	$246,846,312
25 ⅌ cent. would be	61,793,181	61,467,759	61,711,578
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	80,420,766	81,434,007	94,675,184
Excess	$18,632,585	$19,966,248	$32,963,606
Rate for money	6 ⅌ ct.	5@6 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $3,502,786* against the total entries of $4,534,199 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,727,384 against $3,461,238 same week last year. The export of Specie, $995,152, against $741,721 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,780,687. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 31,965 bales.

* Dry-goods alone. Report of General Merchandise not received in season for our regular tables.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,636,215	Jan. 7	$3,541,829
August	29,829,299	Jan. 14	5,640,792
September	26,903,268	Jan. 21	5,590,534
October	22,443,471	Jan. 28	9,705,704
November	25,383,162	Feb. 4	4,651,876
December	22,468,108	Feb. 11	3,502,786
Total since July 1			$184,271,044
Against same date 1870			160,131,196
Increase since July 1			$24,139,848

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	Jan. 4	$4,187,739
August	13,892,530	Jan. 11	4,774,187
September	16,082,468	Jan. 18	4,607,757
October	16,659,404	Jan. 25	5,134,499
November	24,913,352	Feb. 1	4,236,581
December	19,840,326	Feb. 8	4,727,384
Total since July 1			$134,184,100
Against same date 1870			128,090,126
Increase since July 1			$6,093,954

Gold, Feb. 11, 1871, 111⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 12, 1870, 119⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 7	$481,997
August	10,087,040	Jan. 14	495,373
September	4,618,850	Jan. 21	807,363
October	2,416,356	Jan. 28	197,089
November	4,896,257	Feb. 4	1,423,699
December	1,950,579	Feb. 11	995,152
Total since July 1			$45,523,106
Against same date 1870			20,329,969
Increase since July 1			$25,193,137

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,189,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,106
Feb. 4	2,022,702	Feb. 4	636,148
Feb. 11	3,780,087	Feb. 11	825,177
Total	$87,921,222	Total, 1871	$61,528,855
Total, 1870	79,246,771	Total, 1870	62,527,387

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 12, '70.
American Gold	111⅛@111⅛	119⅛
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	111@112⅛	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅛@110⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ Cents, 10-40s	109⅛@111	112⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93⅛@94⅛	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	89⅛@90⅛	95⅛
Rock Island	107⅛@106@107⅛	120⅛
Lake Shore	94@94⅛	88⅛
North-western	74⅛@76	73⅛
Reading	98@99⅛	98⅛
North-western Preferred	84⅛@86	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅛@34⅛@36⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛@48⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛@75⅛	88⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛@54	74
New Tennessee 6s	63@64⅛	53⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛@52⅛	47⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	91⅛@94	86⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	79⅛@80⅛	86⅛
Western Union Telegraph	46⅛@45⅛@46⅛	35⅛
Erie	21⅛@23⅛@22⅛	25⅛
Union Pacific Stock	20⅛@19⅛@21⅛	

The changes in the Bank return from last Monday are not important in amount, though in the direction of increased ease in the general movement. The Legal Tenders increase $1,585,899, and the general line of Deposits, $1,327,720. The Loans are up $481,568, and the Gold average lower by $572,859. Money on call loan left off 5@6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions as cheap as 4 ⅌ cent.; merchant paper rules at 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum on first-class names. Bills on London are steady at 109⅜ ⅌ cent., 60 days. The sales of Gold ruled quiet through the forenoon at 111⅜@111⅝ ⅌ cent., but later in the day the quotation fell off to 111⅜@111½ ⅌ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull, owing to the greater attraction on the Stock Exchange, where another heavy business was done in the Public Funds of the United States at advancing prices. There was also increased animation in the Railway Stocks and Bonds, and more doing in some of the State Stocks. The transactions in Erie Common Stock were more important than usual, among and between the old clique in the Stock, and at an advance at one time to 23¼ ⅌ cent. There are various and conflicting stories around the Street as to what new move, if any, the Erie people immediately contemplate, one of which relates to a new general mortgage of the property, whereby a few millions of "fresh Money" is to be raised, after providing for the original separate mortgages. Such a general lien was notified to be in contemplation last summer, and the probability is it has now been executed. The Union Pacific Stock was higher and in demand, and the Western Stocks generally and New-Jersey Central were on the advance, and New-York Central Stock and Scrip fair. In the Public Funds business was done in the 5-20s of 1867 at 110⅜; in the 1862s at 112⅜@112½; in the Currency 6 ⅌ cents. at 113; and in the Coupon 10-40s at 111@111⅛ ⅌ cent.; all closing strong. The Pacific Centrals went up to 94, and all classes of the bonds of the Union Pacific advanced on Friday's quotations.

The Customs payments into the Treasury for the day reached the large sum of $802,000, but this demand was not apparently felt on the Gold market. The Customs for the week at New-York amount to $2,780,687. The Gold Interest paid out, $825,177.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds and the Railways left off firm, on a well-distributed business through the New-York and Western Roads and New-Jersey Central. Western Telegraph was also firm and higher, and the other Miscellaneous Stocks steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅛	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs.	90⅛	90⅞
Reading Railroad	98⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107
North-west Common	75⅛	76
North-west Preferred	85⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛	43
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅞
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛	36⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅞
Western Telegraph	45⅞	46⅛
Erie	22⅛	23
St. Joseph Common	86⅛	87
Union Pacific	19⅞	21⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

Gold receipts	$1,016,891 29
Gold payments	886,951 08
Gold balance	62,423,555 34
Currency receipts	1,235,005 12
Currency payments	1,612,210 72
Currency balance	10,619,959 02
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	787,000 00
Customs	802,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....114⅛
5-20 coup., '62....112⅜
5-20 coup., '64....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65....111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....110⅛
5-20 coup., '67....110⅜
5-20 coup., '68....111
10-40 coupon....111
6s currency....112⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....64⅛
Tennessee 6s, new bds 64⅛
Virginia 6s, old....65⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds....61⅛
Virginia 6s, reg. old....51
Georgia 7s, new bds....86⅛
N. C. 6s, old....50⅛
N. C. Funding Act '66. 40⅛
N. C. Funding Act '68. 32
N. C. Special Tax....21
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 59⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 61
Missouri 6s....90⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.. 89⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72⅛
California 7s....109
Connecticut 6s....100⅛
Rhode Island 6s....100
Alabama 8s....97⅛
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 57
Ohio 6s, '81....101
Ohio 6s, '86....101
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70...108
Ill. coupon 6s, '77....100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79....100
Ill. War Loan....100
Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
Indiana 5s....100
N.Y.B., Bounty Loan.105⅛
N.Y.C., Bounty Loan.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.104
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89
Erie 1st Ex....98
Erie 7s 2d Ind., '79.... 93⅛
Erie 7s 3d Ind., '83.... 91
Erie 7s 4th Ind., '80.. 84
Erie 7s 5th Ind., '88.. 80⅛
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 87
Hud. 7s 2d M. S. F., '85.101⅛
Hud. 7s 3d M. S. F., '75.100
Harlem 1st....101⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 88
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.109
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.. 96
M. S. & N.I.S. F. 7 ⅌ c.100
Pac. 7s Guar. by Mo.. 96
Cen. Pac. 1st Bds.... 93⅛
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 79⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 70
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 69⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75...107
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref... 83
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 74⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 96⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 90
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 92⅛
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ⅌ c. C. 86⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con....105
Lack. & West. Bds....100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 94⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex... 91⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 86
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. 78
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 82
Gt. West. 1st, '68....101
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 87⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 81⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 81
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 79⅛
Gal. & Chi. Ex.... 97
Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 94
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 97⅛
Morris & Essex 1st....101
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 99
N. J. Cen. New Bds..100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 96⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 2d....100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 96
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 79
Chi. & Alt. S. F....100
Chi. & Alt. Inc.... 94
Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 97
Ohio & Miss. Con.... 86⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 92
Peninsula Bds....100
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 87⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....103
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 92
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 88
Mil. & St.P.I. & D. M. 86⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 90
Joliet & Chi. 1st.... 95
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 83⅛
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 61
Tol., P. & War., W. D. 80⅛
Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 68⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Bos., H. & E. Guar.... 29
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st... 80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....134
Manhattan....150
Merchants'....113⅛
Mechanics'....135
Union....140
America....147⅛
City....225
Phenix....106
Tradesmen's....149
Mechanics' & Traders'.135
Merchants' Exchange.101⅛
Leather Manuf....217
Commerce....117⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.113
Broadway....290
Ocean....88
Mercantile....126
American Exchange.114
Chatham....166
Hanover....101⅛
Metropolitan....130
People's....137⅛
Grocers'....116
East River....113
Nassau....107⅛
Shoe and Leather....150
Corn Exchange....125
Continental....94
Park....145
Manuf. & Merchants'. 98
Fourth National....106⅛
Ninth National....110⅛
Tenth National....121
Oriental....160
Gold Exchange....70
Del. & Hudson Canal.115
Pennsylvania Coal....217
Canton Co., Baltimore 73⅛
Western Union Tel.... 46
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 13⅛
Quick. Min. Co. Pref. 15⅛
Mariposa Mining Co.. 5⅛
Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 8⅛
Boston Water Power. 23
Adams Express....67⅛
Wells-Fargo Express. 40
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 1⅛
American M. U. Ex.. 45⅛
United States Ex.... 43⅛
Pacific Mail....43⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a egneral banking business. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Resin, bbls.	1,340
Bees-wax, pk.	1	Pork, bbls.	2,070
Brandy, (Cal.,) pks.	69	Beef, pks.	3,038
Cotton, bales	3,287	Cut-meats, pks.	942
Dried Fruit, pks.	152	Lard, pks.	1,964
Eggs, bbls.	372	Butter, pks.	1,134
Flour, bbls.	5,014	Cheese, pks.	593
Flour, bags	220	Tallow, pks.	8
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,682
Corn-meal, bags	1,500	Rice, pks.	85
Wheat, bushels	5,600	Sumac, bags	302
Corn, bushels	10,918	Sugar, hhds., (N. O.)	7
Oats, bushels	2,775	Starch, boxes	100
Malt, bushels	700	Tobacco, hhds.	69
Grass-seed, bushels	200	Tobacco, bxs & cs.	708
Beans, bushels	612	Whalebone, bdls.	102
Hops, bales	71	Whisky, bbls.	369
Hides, No.	439	Wool, bales	250
Hides, bdls.	836	Pecans, pks.	35
Leather, sides	5,422	Pea-nuts, bags	419
Molasses, bbls, (N.O.)	443	Moss, bales	5
Spirits Turp., bbls.	228	Mustard-seed, sacks	77

ASHES.—Pots have been quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; stock, 643 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm in price and moderately sought after. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,375 bags by the *Contest*, and 987 bags by the *Freya*; also at Hampton Roads for Baltimore, 5,500 bags by the bark *Imperador* on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond: Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

Cotton has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher on Low Middling and grades above that standard, on a moderate offering and light trade for early delivery; sales, 1,543 bales, (of which 25 bales were to arrive,) including 1,072 bales to shippers, 446 bales to spinners, and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a fairly active business reported at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., with sales reported since our last of 9,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; March, 500 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 64-100c.; April, 400 bales at 14⅞c.; May, 100 bales at 15c.; June, 100 bales at 15c.; 500 bales, free on board at Galveston, February shipment, basis Good Ordinary at 13¼c. And today, for February, 700 bales at 14⅝c., 500 bales at 14 9-16c.; March, 500 bales at 14 9-16c., 3,500 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c., 400 bales at 14¾c.; April, 700 bales 14¾c., 600 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; May, 100 bales at 14⅞c., 400 bales at 14 15-16c.; June, 300 bales at 14 15-16c., 100 bales at 15c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 3,287 bales, including 1,004 bales per rail, 155 bales from Galveston, 1,180 bales from Wilmington, 583 bales from Charleston, 365 bales from Norfolk.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	30,097
Receipts last week	31,976
Receipts the preceding week	28,206
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	625,722
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	329,510
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,507
Estimated stock here	95,000

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	67,868	260,249	21,968	13,393
Mobile	19,762	80,200	8,580	....
Galveston	8,680	61,744	6,308	3,004
Florida	726	....	....	....
Savannah	26,827	95,727	8,811	3,767
Charleston	9,800	38,750	4,020	4,570
New-York	19,503	99,269	14,774	277
Boston, Phila. and Baltimore	9,204	38,345	991	....
Total this week	162,168	674,284	65,542	25,011
Previously rep'td	2,346,084	....	1,179,028	226,307
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	2,508,252	674,284	1,244,570	251,318
Same time last year	1,903,691	509,455	763,387	355,506

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Feb. 10.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	21,379	22,795
Columbus, Ga.	13,205	14,700
Macon, Ga.	16,665	17,165
Selma, Ala.	10,775	7,835
Montgomery, Ala.	10,500	12,925
Memphis, Tenn.	49,069	28,491
Nashville, Tenn.	7,584	5,165
Total	129,168	110,076

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	610,000	352,430	260,390
Afloat from India	80,000	56,800	112,090
Afloat from America	298,009	177,000	118,000
Stock in London	75,329	101,000	119,480
Afloat for London	35,000	28,400	58,000
Stock in Havre	45,120	96,530	59,782
Afloat for Havre	2,634	32,453	50,622
Stock in Bremen	6,200	4,469	9,081
Afloat for Bremen	25,250	14,720	24,862
Stock in United States ports	674,284	509,455	405,781
Stock in the interior towns	129,168	110,076	95,032
Total	2,081,176	1,473,352	1,310,710
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	607,824	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	770,466
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	110,000	65,000	100,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅞d.	11⅛d.	12 9-16d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	25⅛c.	30⅛c.
Price of Gold	111⅛	120⅛	135⅛

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-9. Receipts.	1868-9. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	3,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,373	11,206	1,283	16,761	4,543
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,848	3,944
Sept. 25	20,311	4,762	46,811	4,979	36,714	7,388
Oct. 2	24,700	8,874	54,628	9,312	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,086	16,846	59,320	25,396	66,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,094	29,464
Oct. 23	57,008	14,397	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,307
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	75,312	51,289	88,324	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,273	98,045	55,458	124,289	56,532
Nov. 20	78,243	50,056	95,906	46,800	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	46,737	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	63,049	151,276	103,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,073	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	59,394	131,385	97,388
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,427	137,928	93,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	93,743	42,431	132,102	96,062
Jan. 22	80,753	33,109	95,390	50,638	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915	150,800	105,822
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, Jan. 28 to Feb. 3, inclusive	5,000	16,615
Exports to Continent, Jan. 28 to Feb. 3, inclusive	2,000	3,129
Previously reported, to Great Britain	54,000	23,385
Previously reported, to Continent	9,000	5,024
Total to Great Britain	59,000	40,000
Total to Continent	11,000	8,153
Excess to Great Britain	19,000	
Excess to Continent	2,847	

Our dispatch says: Clearances from Bombay for January, 59,000 bales to Great Britain and 11,000 bales to Continent—so that there were no shipments thence from Feb. 1 to 3, inclusive. Receipts for same week, 19,000 bales. Our friends expect that the shipments from now on will be heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in good demand at firm prices, particularly shipping extras, of which some 14,500 bbls. have been disposed of since our last, for prompt and forward delivery, mainly on the basis of $6 90@$7 for State, ⅌ bbl. In other kinds a light movement has been reported at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,650 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7 05; very good to fancy, $7 05@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 80@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 00@6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@6 50
Extra State	6 75@7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@7 20
Extra Genesee	7 25@8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in request and quoted firm; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 35@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $3 50@$4 75 for Yellow and White Western, $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 65 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at $2 70@$3 15 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market, which opened with some promise of activity and increased firmness, exhibited very little animation during business hours, and as holders generally manifested more willingness to meet the seemingly moderate wants of buyers, the advantage as to price was in favor of the latter, though not sufficiently so to lead to free purchases, whether for shipment, milling or on speculative account. The business was mainly in prime New Crop Spring, on the basis of $1 55 in store and $1 57 afloat for No. 1, mostly at $1 55 in store; $1 55½ for straight No. 2, afloat, and $1 58½ for choice do., called No. 1, also afloat. In Old Spring business has been slow at irregular figures. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was quiet but held confidently, with but few really prime samples available. White Wheat has attracted less attention at former figures. The general market closed about steady, though quite dull. The renewed firmness in ocean way freights to British ports operated against an active export movement. The cable advices from Liverpool were of a quiet market. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 54@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 55 in store, and $1 57 afloat; No. 2 do., $1 56@$1 56½; Old Spring, part at $1 45; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 54@$1 60; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 50@$1 58½; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, at firm prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels, at 82½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western; 82c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@95c. for White do.; 79c.@82c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and weak at 95c.@$1 for Jersey; $1 06@$1 10 for Western, and $1 06@$1 12 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been inactive at $1 08@$1 14 for Canada West; $1 05 for Western, delivered, and 83c.@87½c. for State; sales, 5,300 bushels. Barley-malt continues in limited request, at $1 05@$1 20 for Canada, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in good request, partly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, at 64c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. in store, and 66½c.@67c. afloat, for New Mixed Western; 67c.@69c. for new State; 67c.@70c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been unimportant.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues quiet at 80c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 168,553 Hides, and 50 bales do.; sales, 65,950 Hides, and 115 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27½ ℔s., 25½c., gold, selected; 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@21½ ℔s., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; 300 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 ℔s., 27c., gold, selected; 20,000 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@22 ℔s., 23½c.@23¾c., gold, selected; 550 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 ℔s., 20½c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry California, (to arrive,) 22 ℔s., 22½c., gold, selected; 3,650 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; 2,100 Dry Tobacco, 19 ℔s., private terms; 4,800 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔s., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; 4,050 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 ℔s., 24c.@27c., currency, as they run; 850 Dry Corpus Christi, 25 ℔s., 21½c., currency, as they run; 4,300 Dry Texas, 21½@24 ℔s., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run; 350 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 29 ℔s., private terms; 3,400 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, 50@52 ℔s., 13½c., currency, selected; 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 45 ℔s., private terms; 1,250 Wet-salted Matamoras, 50 ℔s., 12c., gold, as they run; 6,500 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@70 ℔s., 11c.@12½c., gold, as they run; 1,300 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, selected; 70 bales Slaughter Cow, 10 ℔s., private terms; 45 bales Buffalo, 20 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand is 132,700 Hides and 522 bales, (same time last year 29,300 Hides and 800 bales,) as follows: 46,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20,600 Dry Montevideo, 6,800 Dry Rio Grande, 18,250 Dry Minas, 7,000 Dry Central American, 1,400 Dry Caraccas, 600 Truxillo, 1,600 Dry and Salted West India, 10,400 Dry and Salted Mexican, 12,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, from Europe; 270 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 252 bales Penang and Manilla Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been rather more sought after, but at irregular prices. We quote the range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; at 2c.@5c. for older growths, ⅌ ℔. Receipts, 71 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—There has been less inquiry for all kinds, and prices have been weak and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 311 bbls. New-Orleans at from 55c.@70c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand at firm prices, Strained having been generally quoted at $2 60 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; 3,000 bbls. were sold on private terms. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been firm, but less active, at 52c. for merchantable and 53c. for New-York packages; sales, 170 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 55@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quite dull here on the basis of 15c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude continues very quiet at 19c. here, and 15¼c.@15½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The Creek advices are of a tame and irregular market, Lower Road deliveries having been variously quoted at from $4 50@$4 65 ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been very quiet at 25¼c. for Standard White, here, and 24¼c.@24¾c. for do. at Philadelphia. No important movements were reported. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been more active, and quoted at from 30½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Sales, 25,000 cases for early delivery, part on private terms. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order; 15½c., in cases, and 5c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The Titusville *Courier* publishes the following statement of the production of the entire oil region for the month of January, 1871:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells, Feb. 1	119,610
Pipe Companies' stock, Feb. 1	108,445
Refiners' stocks, Feb. 1	43,827
Stock in iron tanks, Feb. 1	336,650
Total	608,532
Shipments for January	431,439
Total	1,041,271
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871	585,868
Balance, showing production for the month of 31 days	455,403
Average daily production	14,690

The shipments for January were 431,439 bbls., or 1,720 more than during December, on the basis of a crude equivalent of 43 gallons ⅌ bbl., to which all our figures are reduced, except for the stocks of Tidioute Oil, which are given at 42 gallons ⅌ bbl. On the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad the bulk shipments both of Crude and Refined are reported on our basis. Over all other roads the measure is 45 gallons. In estimating Refined in packages we consider them as containing 46 gallons each, and calculate a yield of 70 ⅌ cent. On that basis we arrive at the total shipment as above, 431,439 bbls. The total stocks of Oil on hand on the 1st day of February show an increase over those of the 1st of January of 22,664 bbls.; the amount held by refiners, by pipe companies, and in iron tanks having each been increased, that of refiners 17,608 bbls., of the pipe companies 12,270 bbls., and in iron tanks 2,687 bbls. The stock of the wells was, however, decreased by 9,869 bbls. The blockade of the pipe lines, caused by the extremely cold weather early in the month, was raised by the thaw that followed it, and the break-up of the ice on the river permitted the movement of considerable oil on barges. The shipments both by rail and river might, and probably would have been greater, had not the upper tendency of prices led producers to refrain from selling, but instead to keep the oil in the hands of the pipe companies.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in light demand at unaltered figures. Prime Mess has been in good request and firm. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. at $22 87@$23, chiefly at $23, for New Mess, $23 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $22 50 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a less confident inquiry noted on the basis of $22 87 for Western Mess, seller February, and $23, seller April. Sales since our last, 2,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in slack request within the range of 9¾c.@10c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at full rates; sales have been reported at equal to 320 pks. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been more active and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 boxes, in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear; 11½c.@11⅞c., chiefly 11¾c., for Long Clear, and 11½c.@12c. for Short Rib; 11c.@11½c. for Cumberlands; 11c.@11½c. for Bellies, prompt and future delivery. Lard has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12⅞c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13⅛c.@13¼c. for fair to very choice new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ⅌ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller February at 13⅛c.@13¼c., March at 13¾c., and May at 14c., ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$32 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 225 tcs. Beef Hams have been in demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at uniform figures. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,134 pks. Cheese continues in moderate request at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 593 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet and irregular; sales, 2,000 ℔s. Campeachy, 2,000 ℔s. Porto Cabello, 1,500 ℔s. San Juan, and 1,800 ℔s. Guatemala, at about our quotations. Receipts are 21 bales from Vera Cruz, and 10 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ⅌ ℔. Goat have been dull and nearly nominal in price. No important sales reported. Receipts, 544 bales from Vera Cruz, 176 bales from Curacoa, 6 bales from Buenos Ayres, and 187 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 53c.@52c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet since our last, at about former figures. Sales have been reported of only 131 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans, and Demerara, at from 9¼c.@11½c., and 140 boxes Havana at 9¾c., ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Refined continue in moderate request at from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. The current quotations for Hards were 13½c.@13⅝c.; A's, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; B's, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Extra C's, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and Yellow, 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for Prime; also, 25,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13⅛c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been firm but inactive, with sales reported since our last of 125 bbls. at 93½c.@94c., chiefly at 94c., for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 369 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very light business reported in all lines, since our last, at, in the main, unaltered figures, though grain rates, by steam to Liverpool, were again shaping stronger. For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., by steam, and 5-16d.@11-32d., by sail, ⅌ ℔.; 9,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d., which rate was bid for Wheat room, with 8d. asked; 500 pks. Provisions, by steam, at 30s.@35s. 6d.; 130 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. by sail, and about 30s. by steam; 300 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Cork or Falmouth and orders, for the Continent, a British bark, of about 450 tons register, with a full cargo of Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Havre direct, a British bark, with equal to 6,000 bbls. at about 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, via Glasgow, a considerable amount of Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, a bark with equal to 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, in barrels and cases, rumored, on private terms. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 15,500 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel. For a French port direct, a large British steam-ship, with a full cargo of Provisions, mostly Beef, reported at equal to about 60s. ⅌ ton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU (Burlesque). Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Miss Glyn.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The proclamation addressed by NAPOLEON from Wilhelmshoehe to the French electors on the eve of the elections, is printed in full in our telegraphic news from Europe this morning. Since he was made prisoner he avoided any word or act that might cause party dissensions. He did not treat for peace because it might be ascribed to personal considerations. He left the Regent to decide whether the struggle should be continued. France was unsubdued, notwithstanding her reverses, but the insurrection in Paris overthrew the thrice-sanctioned Empire. Instead of protesting, he hoped for the success of the defense. Now that the struggle is suspended and all reasonable chances of victory gone, the time is come to call the usurpers to account for bloodshed, ruin and squandered resources. France could not be abandoned to a Government having no authority from the people. For himself he did not know or claim his repeatedly confirmed rights, but till the people assembled it was his duty to declare all acts illegitimate. There was but one Government in which the national sovereignty resided, and which was able to restore industry, concord, and peace.

Carnot, Saint-Hilaire, Thiers and Favre are returned to the French Assembly from Seine-et-Oise. The Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt, and Gambetta and Reutsch are elected in the Bas-Rhin, and Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Rochefort, Dorian, Pothier and Delescluze in Paris. A Bordeaux telegram says the result in the majority of cases is in favor of the Conservatives. Serious disturbances are reported, by way of Florence, to have occurred in Nice, and the crowd shouting *Evviva Italia*, were dispersed only at the point of the bayonet. The Paris Government has abrogated the requisition decrees of the Bordeaux Government. The Prussians have imposed contributions of 6,000,000 francs upon Rouen.

A great fall in provisions has occurred in Paris. A startling rumor comes from Brest to the effect that the rinderpest has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris. Every effort is making to avert its progress. It is said that the deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, and they are therefore towed out to sea on condemned war ships and there sunk.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Speaking of the High Commission, the London *Observer* declares that if the United States adopts their award England will not be a stubborn objector. The estimates for the army amount to £15,851,700, an increase of nearly £3,000,000. The army is to be increased by about 20,000 men. The defenses about London, and between it and the sea coast, are to be surveyed, and provision is made for new defenses at Dover, Harwich and Malta. The bill for the adoption of the ballot will leave it in a manner optional with the people....There was a report at Liverpool on Saturday that a French transport, with 1,250 persons on board, had foundered off Cape La Hogue, and that all on board had perished....A violent gale prevailed off the British coast. Six vessels were ashore at Shields, and several lives were known to have been lost....In the Lower Italian Chamber, on Saturday, an amendment was reported to the Papal Guarantees bill giving the power to the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to enter the Papal residence. The amendment was opposed by Minister LANZA, who defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquillize the Catholic conscience. The debate was adjourned till today. Italian residents in Tunis have been placed under the protection of the Austrian Consul pending the suspended diplomatic relations with Italy. ....Only six opposition members have been returned to the new Cortes in the recent Spanish elections....The Spanish Cortes has made the trade in Cuban tobacco a Government monopoly ....Prince CHARLES of Roumania has written a letter, in which he says that his letter to the European Powers, which created some uneasiness, was written while he was depressed in spirits, and that the apprehended dangers appear to have passed. He now desires, it is said, to assume the sovereignty of Roumania, indemnifying Turkey for the loss of tribute, and to force an alliance with her.

GENERAL.

In a fight at Auburndale, Mass., on Saturday, a man was knocked upon the railroad track and run over by an express-train.

No news has been received from the *Tennessee*, nor is it time to expect any. All reports of the unseaworthiness of the vessel are emphatically denied by those in a position to know the facts. A steamer, supposed to be the *Tennessee*, was spoken on the 15th ult., in latitude 36°, and longitude 70° 50'.

The revenue receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows a falling off of $8,706,818 from the amount collected during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A meeting was held and a committee appointed, on Saturday, at Washington, to make provision for the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

Dr. JOHN WHEELER, a prominent Homeopathic physician of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday of paralysis, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The steam-boat *Judge Wheeler* exploded her boilers and was burnt and sunk at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg, yesterday. There were three persons killed, several wounded, and the entire cargo was lost.

The rope-store of CHARLES H. BERRY, at Wheeling, Va., was burned on Saturday. JOHN KEIM and JOSEPH SCHAFFER were killed by a falling wall. The pecuniary loss is about $50,000.

The Imaum of Muscat, in Arabia, was recently slain in battle, and will be succeeded by SYND TORKES.

Prof. CHARLES F. DEIANAL, of the French St. Theresa School, in New-Orleans, fell dead, on Saturday, of heart disease.

A divorce was granted to Mrs. N. J. MILLER, at Portland, Me., Saturday, on the ground of habitual drunkenness and abuse on the part of her husband.

It is now decided by the Working Men's Benevolent Association that the miners of Pennsylvania may commence work on the 15th.

The orange crop of California is reported to be very fine.

It is reported that an immensely rich silver mine has just been discovered in the Bradshaw District in Arizona.

ANDREW J. BAUDER, who was convicted of manslaughter in killing his wife at Toledo, Ohio, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The will of Mr. SEARS, which has been presented for probate in Boston, covers sixty pages, as the real estate descriptions are very full. The will is written by the testator's own hand and bears date in May, 1859. He appoints his sons executors, and unites with them in the trust his sons-in-law and certain of his grandsons. He makes no public bequests, but it is said he endows the Charity Institution of the Fifty Associates, toward which he liberally contributed while living. He leaves his property to his children. The amount left by Mr. SEARS is supposed to be in the vicinity of five millions.

The Kansas Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill giving any person a right to sue for damages any one who has sold him liquor, and also to sue the owner of the building in which the liquor was sold.

A Peaceable Mode of Settling International Difficulties.

A Commission for Arbitration, or at least for setting forth the reasonable grounds of settlement for the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, seems a termination of a long dispute worthy of two reasonable nations. Where a nation or an individual declines arbitration, or the reference of disputed claims to an impartial umpire, or to commissions of responsible men selected by each side, there is evidence that temper or revenge are the motives of the difference, rather than the desire for justice.

In the matter of the Joint Commission, just nominated by the Executive and partly confirmed by the Senate, and in the preliminary negotiations with the British Government, the President has shown that thorough good sense which has distinguished him in the most trying periods of his life. The sudden insight afforded into his diplomacy by the publication of the Fish and Motley correspondence, revealed the introduction of the same reasonable and fair policy which the appointment of this Commission indicates. Like an old soldier, Gen. GRANT had none of the demagogue thirst for war. Though characterized as "a butcher" by the *World* during the war, he is found now far more peaceful and humane than that bellicose sheet. He forbids his ambassador even remotely threatening war as a possible result of unsuccessful negotiations. He objects, through his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to any threatening or acrid tone in the discussion of the points in dispute. Now every one knows that, like most of our army officers, Gen. GRANT has no superfluous affection for Great Britain; that he, in common with ninety-nine hundredths of our people, regards her conduct during the time of our calamities as perfidious and unfriendly. More than any other man, he must have seen the vast moral effect produced on the rebels by the premature declaration of belligerency; and appreciated the enormous damage done to our cause by the rebel privateers fitted out in Great Britain. During the civil war he never hesitated to express his indignation at this want of good faith and this violation of neutrality and friendly relations by the British authorities.

Yet despite all this, such is Gen. GRANT's native good sense, and such is the responsibility which power brings, that not the most cosmopolitan diplomatist could have conducted the delicate negotiations with Great Britain with more consideration and calmness, while at the same time he never lost sight of the dignity and rights of his country. From a soldier sprinkled with the blood of a hundred battles, he has become one of the most peaceful of Presidents. This moderation has had its reward. His mildness has gained more than years of Gen. BUTLER's frothy threats. He has renewed the negotiation at the most favorable moment, and under the most propitious circumstances. The most fair and reasonable arrangement is made for the final settlement of all disputes now remaining undecided between the two countries. A Commission which on our side is composed of some of our most able, judicial, and wise public men, and on the other, no doubt, with an equally dignified representation, is to meet and carefully consider and discuss all claims, disputes and differences between the two countries. This Commission is apparently not to have an absolute power of arbitration, but it will undoubtedly prepare the way for a basis of agreement mutually satisfactory. The final settlement which men so much trusted and so well known shall agree upon, will have an immense moral power with Congress—a far greater power than a treaty made by an individual or by the Administration alone. It is a fortunate circumstance, too, that the Commission will meet at Washington. Points which are agreed upon, or which are doubtful, can be immediately referred to leaders of the Senate and to the Administration, and much previous prejudice or reasonable objection can be met and removed. The Commission on our part will be nearer the pulse of the country, and it is of vital importance that the agreements now made should be permanent, and therefore in harmony with the reason and feeling of the nation. Every portion of the country is represented in it, and some of the highest ability and character of the people. Both sides will bring dignity and character to the discussion; both desire peace and fair play; both want no more than justice, and nothing less. We are persuaded that their ultimate decisions and agreements will be a new contribution to the practical side of international law, and that their effect will be the most beneficent achievement of President GRANT's administration. At any rate, if disputes between nations ever are to be settled by peaceful means, now is the time to try the experiment.

Mr. Justice Nelson.

The nomination by the President of members of the Joint Commission, to represent the United States in the discussion and treatment of our differences with Great Britain, is admirable throughout; but the selection of Mr. Justice NELSON receives especial commendation in this circuit, where so large a part of his life has been spent. This eminent Magistrate now needs but two years to make up a judicial career of half a century. During fourteen years he occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and for nine years he was Chief-Justice of the tribunal in its palmy days. In the December term of 1845, he went upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he is at this day. During the September term of that year, he took his seat in the Circuit Court of the United States for this City, and from that date up to within a very recent period he has, in addition to his work in Washington, administered, with general approbation, the vast and varied jurisdiction conferred by constitutional and statute law upon that tribunal. It is stated by the present Judge BLATCHFORD, in the preface to the first volume of his reports of cases argued and determined in that Court, and published in 1852, that, up to that time, only *two* reported decisions of Judge NELSON, in the Court below had failed to secure the approbation of a majority of the appellate tribunal. This, to be sure, was said nearly nineteen years ago, but it bears significant testimony to the correctness of the judicial perceptions of the Magistrate in the earlier portion of his career.

While nearly all of that peculiar jurisprudence which it is the especial province of the Courts of the United States to administer and apply, tends to cultivate, both in Bench and Bar, a habit of dealing with *principles* rather than refined distinctions, it is especially true that the portion of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts which concerns admiralty and prize law has peculiarly fitted Judge NELSON for the easy and wise discharge of the functions soon to be devolved upon him. Sitting in the Appellate Court of this New-York circuit—to which were brought appeals from decisions of the District Court in questions of blockade and prize, growing out of captures taken into this port during the recent civil war, and as a member of the Court of Appeal in Washington, wherein such questions were finally decided—he had judicial experience of a large portion of the legal consequences of the rebellion, both on sea and land. Before him, in November, 1861, at the outset of the war, were brought to trial the indictments against BAKER and some twelve others, officers and crew, of the private armed schooner *Savannah*, for acts of piracy committed while cruising under a commission issued by the Confederate States. His charge to the jury therein was the subject of sharp discussion in this country and abroad, but it has safely stood the test. That important set of causes grouped, and argued together in the Supreme Court at Washington, and known as the *prize cases*, are nearly as familiar to the general public as to members of the legal profession. In these cases, and those which followed for a series of years in the Supreme Court of the United States, many of them requiring a careful study and consideration of questions of international law and neutral obligations, Mr. Justice NELSON was everywhere recognized as properly exercising very large, if not controlling, influence. We refer to these matters by way of illustrating how extensive has been the experience which so eminently fits him for the duty to which he has been assigned.

But not alone in the quantity of experience in applying the law of nations does his preeminence consist; it is also seen in those rare mental faculties which have been trained to a high degree of excellence by a long life of judicial labor. It is safe to say that, as a Magistrate, trusted and successful, this country has had no superior to SAMUEL NELSON. That quality of mind which enables him to surely strip off the outside husk, lay hold of the real essential point of a case, and swing the controversy thereon as upon a pivot, is akin to genius. Such a faculty can but be valuable in a Commission which is to "*treat of and discuss*" the mode of settling "the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries; those which affect the relation of the United States toward her Majesty's possessions in North America;" the "differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the *Alabama* claims;" and also, "all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war."

Nearly all these are questions of law, not of facts. There cannot be serious dispute as to what has been done by us, on the one hand, and the Canadian authorities on the other hand, in respect to taking fish in Canadian waters. The issue is, therefore, as to the legality of the things done. Is the Bay of Fundy a bay, or an arm of the sea, in the sense of international law? What is the true construction of the treaty of 1818? What lawful rights have we in the navigation of the St. Lawrence? What did the law of nations, and the law *for* nations, require Great Britain to do in respect to arresting Confederate cruisers? All these inquiries must be disposed of before the Commission can "treat of and discuss" a mode of settlement. The purpose of this High Commission is, in the language of the preamble of the Constitution, "to establish justice" between the two disagreeing nations. But what is the measure of justice but the law of nations? By that code we live, and breathe, and have our being, whether we make war or peace, whether we "treat and discuss," whether we enter upon binding conventions, or interpret those conventions. In such a work the value to this nation of such an agent as Mr. Justice NELSON, with his trained sagacity, honest sense, and unequaled experience in the ascertainment of legal truth, cannot be estimated. He has rendered splendid service to his State and nation, but this latest service may be his noblest.

In Defense of an Injured Man.

Whenever the Bar Association gets ready for work, it is quite evident that it will find its hands pretty full. Complaints against lawyers are becoming numerous, and now even Judge BARNARD comes forward to vindicate the honor of the Bar by condemning corrupt practitioners. Nobody anticipated that, but as the proverb says, it is always the "impossible" which happens. In a case which came before the learned and sober Judge BARNARD on Saturday, he declared that "three-fourths of the Bar, when they are beaten, lay it on the Judges, and when they collect any money *tell their clients that they have paid it over to the Judges*." We think all our readers will agree with us in regarding such conduct as very scandalous. The phrase "three-fourths of the Bar" is a very wide one, and Judge BARNARD's wholesale censure of the profession will naturally not tend to elevate it in public opinion. In fact, the Bar now stands about as low as it can possibly do, and we do not see what can bring it up again.

But there is another matter which this fearless denunciation of the Bar by Judge BARNARD appears to settle. It proves that public opinion has hitherto been much misled about Judge BARNARD himself. One or two other circumstances lately have given rise to the same impression. In the first place, Judge BARNARD's integrity has been vouched for by a lawyer named W. O. BARTLETT. The same lawyer is said to have done his friend, the Judge, a similar good turn on previous occasions, but this time he signs his much respected name to the certificate of good character. He not only compares Judge BARNARD with Chief Justice MARSHALL, but inferentially leads us to believe that BARNARD is not in any way inferior to "COKE, and HOLT, and HALE, and STORY, and KENT," and ever so many more eminent Judges whom he names. To be sure the Springfield *Republican*, of Saturday, said of all this: "W. O. BARTLETT devotes a column and a half of the New-York *Sun* to a defense of his friend, Judge BARNARD. If anybody had a lingering doubt that BARNARD really is as black as he has been painted, this indorsement by BARTLETT must remove it." But it is evident that our contemporary is still infected with the popular prejudice against BARNARD. We ask our readers not to pay any attention to the paragraph quoted.

It is really enough to make any honest heart bleed to recall some of the things which have been written about the Judge. For instance, in the "Chapter of Erie," by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., how do we find him depicted? It is there said that the proceedings in the Erie trials before BARNARD "read like some monstrous parody of the forms of law; some Saturnalia of bench and bar. The Magistrate became more partisan than were the paid advocates before him." "At one moment he wept, as counsel detailed before him the story of his own grievances, and the insults to which he had been subjected, and then again he vindicated his purity by select pot-house rhetoric.' This picture was calculated to remind many readers of the descriptions given of Judge JEFFRIES, of whom MACAULAY says that "he poured out torrents of abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses," and that, although "his violence was sufficiently frightful when sober," his reason was often overclouded by drink—of whom, too, even a corrupt king said, "That man has no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten carted street-walkers." Dreadful language—but they were not very mealy-mouthed in those days.

How unjust any such comparison would have been it is now, happily, needless to point out. Mr. W. O. BARTLETT's testimony is quite sufficient to place Judge BARNARD in a proper position before the public. We may, however, go further than Mr. BARTLETT, and state that it is all a mistake to suppose that Judge BARNARD has any tendency to act unfairly toward suitors in his Court. He has no partiality for FISK or GOULD. He does not swear when on the Bench, nor does he indulge in ardent liquors, as some people allege. He is not the Judge who was alluded to some time ago in a Democratic paper as "selling justice for a price." He does not take advantage of his judicial position to slander private character. It may be objected to this latter statement that he uttered some such slander as this only the other day, well knowing it at the time to be as false as it was stupid. But what are the facts? The individual whom he assailed ought to thank his lucky stars that he got off so cheaply, for we have ascertained after careful inquiry that it is his custom to have one of his children boiled and served up for dinner. Besides this partiality for boiled baby, he has already devoured several of his kinsfolk, is believed to have poisoned his aged mother, and is said to keep a jar of pickled grandfather as a sort of relish. Now all these facts must be well known to Judge BARNARD, for they are upon record in the office of his newspaper, and yet he said not a word about them. Obviously, then, there is no ground for accusing him of conduct unbecoming a man in the position of a Judge. It is much to be hoped that the idle attacks upon his character will now cease. We have sometimes thought his conduct open to suspicion, but after Mr. BARTLETT's very satisfactory explanation there is no more to be said. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., and all the rest of his critics, must be wrong, for BARTLETT says they are, and when three such men as BARNARD, BARTLETT, and DANA vouch for each other's reputation it would be sheer folly to go any further into the subject.

Training for the Young.

The bill providing for the establishment of a system of national education, is not as aggressive or formidable as at first sight it might seem to be. It does, indeed, organize a system applicable to all the States, empowers the President to appoint a Superintendent of National Schools in each State, and the Secretary of the Interior to appoint District Superintendents, to act under general directions from the Commissioner of Education. A direct tax of fifty millions is also imposed and apportioned among the States—the sum raised in each State to be expended for educational purposes within its borders. So far, the measure appears sufficiently comprehensive to alarm those who believe that they perpetually see signs of Federal encroachment upon ground reserved to the States.

In reality, however, the bill will affect only those States which do not at present furnish facilities for the education of their people. Thus, it is proposed to give to each State the alternative of paying the tax provided for, to be expended under the direction of the General Government, or of enabling all the children in the State, between the ages of six and eighteen, to obtain suitable instruction. If a State, by a resolve of its Legislature, assume its responsibilities in this respect, the operation of this act will be suspended for a year; and if at the expiration of that period a good common school system is established, the act will become inoperative there. The scope of the contemplated measure is thus regulated by circumstances. It will embrace States that are destitute of adequate means of education, but will in no manner affect States already possessed of effective educational systems. The North and West have therefore nothing to fear from Federal interference: their schools will remain in their own keeping.

The South has neglected its duty to its colored citizens and the "poor whites," and this bill will exact from them the necessary reform. The report of the Bureau of Education shows that generally throughout the reconstructed States there is either no common school system worthy of the name, or that where such a system exists, its operation is impaired by local hostility. The result is cruel to the freedmen and their children, and prejudicial to the future of republican government. Congress, then, does not meddle unnecessarily. It has given to the South the form of republican government, and it is bound to guard against the dangers inseparable from ignorance.

The Duty of Americans in Paris—Our Duty to Them.

Ever since the war began in France, numerous American residents in Paris have constantly devoted themselves to the good work of affording relief to the suffering in hospitals, and to the families of the most needy. At Strasbourg, also, that true American woman, CLARA BARTON, has for months been working assiduously in her noble way to secure comfort and care for great numbers of women and children who, but for such efforts, would have perished from want. But it is for our American residents in Paris now to show what genuine sympathy the people of this country have for human suffering. The opportunity is only too great; but at the same time we fear the present means of our countrymen and countrywomen in that city are too limited. There is manifestly a good organization and a noble spirit of self-sacrifice among them. The American Sanitary Committee of Relief in Paris was organized at the beginning of the war, and has continued to work effectively. The so-called "American Ambulance," or surgical hospital, in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, now Avenue Uhlrich, has won the grateful plaudits of the Parisians for the skill and efficiency of its organization and management. And in the service of that hospital and ambulance organization, and by constant labors of charity, the American ladies who have remained in Paris have, from all accounts, even excelled the gentlemen.

Fighting has ceased, but only to bring with the armistice overwhelming necessities and demands for just such charities as these good American hands and hearts would bestow if they had the means. Hon. Minister WASHBURNE will know precisely how to turn over to the most responsible and prudent hands any funds and materials that may be committed to his charge for aiding the work of Americans around him. An appeal from the American Sanitary Committee of Relief in Paris was sent to New-York from London just before the armistice was declared, but having reached us only since the latter event, when larger general efforts are beginning to be made for sending supplies to the French capital, it must now, of course, take its chances with the general appeal for food. But some of the contributions which Mr. LANIER, the Merchants' Treasurer, receives for buying bread will be specially designated "to be distributed, or the purchased supplies distributed, by the American Sanitary Committee of Relief," under Hon. Minister WASHBURNE. To send forth the separate appeal of that Committee, as signed by Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, President; Dr. J. A. CRANE, Secretary, and Messrs. LAMSON, WARD, and others, members, would now be out of place. But let us give that Committee and all true Americans, under Minister WASHBURNE's advice, ample supplies for their prompt and charitable use.

MINOR TOPICS.

Before people put themselves in a fluster about the *Tennessee*, it might have been as well had they asked the date of our last advices *from* San Domingo. Has there been time to hear from that island since the vessel may be supposed to have arrived? Now it is a fact that not only has there *not* been time, but that our last news from San Domingo dates a week before the *Tennessee* sailed. In other words, the vessel left on the 17th January, and we have had no news from San Domingo since the 11th, so that unless the *Tennessee* arrived at San Domingo six days *before* she sailed from New-York we could not possibly have heard of her. The Commissioners and their friends will laugh heartily over the fuss which has been made about them. Never was so great an outcry raised on so foolish a basis. A morning contemporary, which has told us that "two hemispheres" would go into agonies of grief over the loss of its correspondent, may dry its tears and countermand its orders for mourning suits.

Mr. HOOPER intends, on Wednesday, to give the House another chance of expressing popular opinion in regard to the income tax. The other day, the vote, though significant, was not direct. This time, the members will be compelled to meet the issue squarely. They must say yea or nay to the question, Shall an odious tax, which the Treasury can very well spare, be continued, to please Mr. BOUTWELL, or abolished, to please the country? It is admitted—in fact, the recent vote affords proof—that, if the question be decided on its merits, public opinion will triumph over the Secretary's influence. There are, however, other considerations which sway the votes of certain members. We can understand why the champions of monopolies, such as the salt or the coal monopoly, are anxious to stifle a measure which seems to facilitate attacks upon their special interests. Their shrewdness is of the blind sort, but it is not unnatural. But the wrongheadedness of so-called "revenue reformers," who will not sustain the repeal of one tax because the repeal of some other tax is not also provided for, is incomprehensible. Zealots may applaud it as fine strategy, but it dates back, we believe, to the dog in the manger.

Two facts in the news from England will interest our readers. One is that the *Observer*, semi-official paper, gives us pretty clearly to understand that whatever the Joint Commission may agree upon at Washington will be approved in England. We may be very sure that the Commissioners would not have been sent out if this determination had not been arrived at. The other fact is that new fortifications are to be constructed in England, and the army increased —but it appears that the Government only ventures to ask for about two millions and three-quarters in excess of the army estimates of last year. This sum will not go far to serve the object the Government has in view, but it will confirm the theory of an able article in the *Quarterly Review*, to the effect that Mr. GLADSTONE has not the courage to deal boldly with the crisis which he has to face.

NAPOLEON's proclamation to the French people will only tend to exasperate his enemies and weaken his friends in France. He declares that there is only one hope for the people—and that consists in his restoration to the throne. The bloodshed and disaster which have already been witnessed he ascribes to an "illegitimate" Government—not meaning his own. What can people do but laugh or grow angry over such a document, just as the fit siezes them? Is it not an insolent mockery for NAPOLEON to say to the French people that he alone can bring balm to the wounded, and comfort to the fireside?

The incongruous operation of the bill materially modifying and restricting the operation of the test oath may hasten the entire abrogation of that oath, but it should not be allowed to hinder the relief which the action of Congress has made possible. We can scarcely hope that the total repeal would, under any circumstances, be sanctioned this session; the time still open is too brief for the discussion that would be inevitable. And, therefore, it is not desirable to jeopardize the measure now in the President's hands. If not as good as it might be, it is much better than nothing, and the known liberality of the President upon this subject will doubtless bring him to the same conclusion. The fact that he is favorable to the repeal of the oath is the best possible answer to those who put a harsh construction upon his determination to maintain order in the South.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is more liberal than the House on a subject which engages the attention of jurists in many of the States—namely, the admission of a defendant to testify in his own behalf. A bill passed the House declaring that the laws of the several States shall govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in United States Courts held therein. The Senate Committee, on the other hand, has so amended the bill that, in all criminal proceedings before any Court of the United States, the defendant shall be at liberty to testify—subject, of course, to cross-examination, and to the understanding that his failure to testify shall not be used to his detriment by the prosecuting counsel. The amendment has justice to recommend it, and is, moreover, fortified by recent experience. In a Court of justice no testimony that can tend to the fuller development of truth should be excluded.

Some of the Maine prohibitionists at length realize the impolicy of their course. The Prohibitory Liquor Law now in operation there looks, at this distance, a little too stringent for reasonable people, but it is not rigid enough to satisfy a large class, who demand yet sterner legislation. What they would like to do with the man who dares to taste wine or whisky, does not clearly appear; but their mere demands have elicited a protest from the more prudent friends of temperance, who see the likelihood of creating a revulsion in public sentiment before which the whole prohibitory system would be swept away. The same apprehension is manifested in Massachusetts. A movement is on foot for the organization of a State Temperance Society which shall rely on moral and religious agencies, rather than on penal legislation, for the furtherance of temperance reform. This movement is heartily supported by a large portion of the press, and its beginning indicates the growth of sounder views as to the means by which moral improvement may be best promoted.

Canadian journals are discussing with suggestive earnestness a speech delivered by Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON in the County of Shefford—a county just over the border, and one whose population catch spirit and purpose from contact with their Vermont neighbors. Mr. HUNTINGTON shares with Hon. A. T. GALT the leadership of the movement for Canadian independence, and the address which has aroused his Provincial critics is an outspoken vindication of that policy as essential to the prosperity of the Provinces and the cultivation of reciprocally advantageous relations with the United States. It derives additional interest at this moment from the inquiry conducted by Mr. LARNED, of the Buffalo *Express*, whose report to Secretary BOUTWELL has just been made public. Mr. LARNED holds that there cannot be a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty—that the only solution of a difficulty that is felt on both sides of the line is a Zollverein, the formation of which implies independence on the part of Canada.

We publish today a very interesting letter from a correspondent in London, with whose pen our readers will henceforth become familiar. His statements with regard to the drift of public opinion in England on current affairs may be accepted with great confidence, for he is in a position to know the truth, and will tell it without prejudice or favor. It will be seen that the tide is rising strongly against the marriage dowry to the Queen's daughter, Princess LOUISE, and slight as the incident seems, it may prove to be the beginning of that great change in the English form of government which many observers believe must take place at the death of the reigning sovereign, if not before.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The performance of "Home" and of "Blue Devils" at Wallack's, this evening, will be the only incident of note at the theatres. At the Union League Theatre Miss GLYN is to recite. Attention is called to the fact that the last week but two of Mr. BOOTH's engagement is setting in at that gentleman's superb play-house. At Wood's Museum a few nights of burlesque will begin with a representation of "Lucretia Borgia," Mr. W. B. CAHILL filling the title-role.

MUSICAL MATINEES.

An endeavor to give a series of fashionable and interesting musical matinées is about to be made by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the skilled and brilliant pianist. When similar entertainments are invariably successful in London and Paris, there appears to be no reason for their ill-success here. Mr. WEHLI, in selecting Booth's Theatre as the place, has chosen a house well fitted to his purpose, by its situation, its repute, and its interior beauty and acoustic excellence. Concert halls are rarely bright looking, and if Booth's, on Thursday next, has as gay a parterre as the talent of the pianist and the character of the programme warrant an expectation of, the scene will be unusually cheerful. Mme. SALVOTTI, Herr REMMERTZ and Mr. MCDONALD are to aid in the interpretation of the bill, and Mr. GEORGE COLBY will officiate as conductor.

OPERATIC DEBUT.

A performance of "Il Trovatore" will be given at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Signor ALBITES, on Monday evening next. The proceeds of the representation are to go to the fund of the Samaritan Home. *Leonora* will be sung by Miss LEHMINGER, a pupil of Signor ALBITES, of whose gifts, then to be displayed for the first time, report speaks in flattering terms. *Azucena* will be portrayed by Mme. GAZZANIGA. Signor LEONI will be the *Manrico*, and Dr. VALENTINE the *Count Di Luna*. A full orchestra, under the guidance of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and a chorus, have been secured.

BRIEF MENTION.

Besides effecting engagements for the coming season with Messrs. LEMOYNE and GRIFFITHS, we have reason to believe that Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY has enlisted the services as leading man of Mr. W. H. CRISP, also of Boston, at present....The concert of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society, for the benefit of the Woman's Aid Society, takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next....We invite attention once more, and in the name of charity, to the intended concert at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the sufferers in the City of Strasbourg....To-morrow evening, Miss NILSSON will sing in Cincinnati. She goes on the following day to Peoria, and will return to Cincinnati to give a matinée on Saturday....The piece to follow "The Black Crook" at Niblo's will be "Richard III.," with an English actor, Mr. BENNETT, in the principal part, and some superb scenery as a potent spectacular attraction....The first orchestral rehearsal of the Church Music Association is called at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon....A reception by the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, will be held this evening. A programme of instrumental music is to be interpreted by Lander's Orchestra, and by Signor MORA, organist in ordinary to the Association. ....Mr. CLARKE's connection with Wallack's Theatre has been ended. A disagreement as to the distribution of parts in Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy of "Birth" is referred to as the cause.

Life on Mount Washington—Suffering for Science.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who has recently been sojourning with the scientific party at the summit of Mount Washington, in a dispatch from the Tip-Top House, dated Feb. 10, says:

"Our temporary sojourn with the scientific party on Mount Washington is likely to give us varied experiences of life in the clouds. Today is a marked contrast with yesterday in respect to every condition of the atmosphere. The falling of the barometer last evening indicated a coming change, and the weather-wise were able to predict a high wind which, surely enough, came. During the night the wind, which had shifted round to the north-west, reached a force that was estimated at eighty miles an hour or more. This is nearly double the velocity of the highest wind ever registered in low altitudes, but is much less than has been noticed here several times this season. Under the fierce attacks of rude Boreas, the depot shakes, quivers and creaks in a manner that would drive all sleep from the eyes of persons with weak nerves. The occupants of Mount Washington do not come under this head, and all sleep quite soundly. There was a sort of lull in the wind toward morning, and at 7 o'clock its velocity was ascertained to be fifty miles per hour, the thermometer standing at zero. Soon after it increased in fury, and the cold also grew a little more intense. At 10½ the temperature was 2° below zero, and the velocity of the wind was eighty-seven miles per hour. At 12 o'clock the temperature was 2° below zero, and the wind's velocity had lessened to forty-eight miles per hour. The building creaks and rattles like a ship in a storm. It is an impossibility to stand up against the terrific blasts, and out-door exercise is at a discount. Within doors everything is as comfortable as need be. The summit has been enveloped in clouds since Wednesday noon.

None of us have ventured out of doors, except to take observations of the wind's velocity with the anemometer, save once, when Prof. HUNTINGTON went out to remove a ladder from the side of the building. In taking wind observations, the operator would go only a rod or so from the door, so as to expose the instrument fully, and then it was necessary to sit down or lie down, for no person could stand for a single moment against such a terrible assault. A perfect shower of ice and fragments of frost-work fly across the summit, and one is in as much danger as when exposed to a shower of brick bats. A terrific bombardment of the house has been kept up through the day. Between 6 and 7 o'clock one of the double windows, although protected by wooden bars without, was struck by one of the missiles and broken. The damage was soon repaired by nailing boards over the aperture from within. At 2 o'clock P. M. the wind's velocity was eighty-eight miles per hour; at 3 had decreased to seventy-six miles, and the observation just made brings it up again to eighty-eight miles. The summit continues covered by clouds.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The Capitulation of Paris—Causes for the Fall—France in the Future—English Politics—People and Princess—Death of the Countess of Durham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

The engrossing subject of today is, of course, the capitulation of Paris. The news reached our Government yesterday, and the Cabinet Council which was appointed for the afternoon was postponed till today. I shall not attempt to speculate on the details of the surrender, which you will receive by telegraph before this reaches you. But what is already known suggests one or two things which should be noted. First of all, it is perfectly plain that the Parisians could do nothing for their own relief. And why? Because Paris was strangled quite as much in her own fortifications as in the works which the enemy had built around her. Her fortifications were no less effectual in keeping her own garrison in than in keeping the enemy out. Fortifications in such a case have only a temporary value—they help to gain time for the invested population to muster its forces for a grand sortie against the investing lines, or for an army outside to come to the relief of the besieged. The Parisians, of course, are not responsible for the failure of the provincial armies, but they are for the failure of their own sorties. It is hard to say how much truth there is in the stories of spies who kept the Germans well informed of all the plans of the Parisian Generals; but even if they had had no previous information, the Germans had always timely warning of any sortie on account of the extreme slowness with which the besieged garrison emerged from its elaborate line of defenses. The Parisians could only come out through narrow outlets, and hence the head of the first column was seen by the keen-eyed German sentries long before the other columns had arrived and taken up their formation for an attack. The original idea of the Paris fortifications was evidently to supply good positions for artillery, while an army continually made dashes at the enemy between the forts: but when the Parisians lately added the earthworks of the *enceinte* to the older fortifications, they simply turned the key on themselves. They could then do nothing against the besiegers, and the only questions were how long their food would last, whether the enemy would proceed by parallels to the storming of the city, or whether the provincial armies would come to the rescue. Not only in France, but even over here, people are blaming TROCHU very much, and there can be no doubt that, as I have said, he overdid his fortifications, so as to spoil all chance of a successful sortie. But supposing he had made a good sortie and broken the German lines, it is difficult to see what practical good it would have done. It might have had some moral effect on the rest of France; it might, by relieving Paris of so many mouths to feed, have postponed the capitulation; but otherwise it would have left things just as they were. The second point on which I would lay stress is that the French have failed, not from want of courage or military capacity, but because, from first to last, under the Republic as under the Empire, they have been, or rather the men for the moment in power have been, endeavoring to do what was impossible—that is, to carry on a military and a political campaign at the same time. Nothing is more certain than that the disasters which culminated at Sedan arose from the necessity under which the Emperor found himself, to make a military display for the sake of keeping his subjects politically in good humor, and it is equally certain that all the subsequent reverses of France have been due to precisely the same cause. After Sedan the key of the situation was Metz, and Metz fell, not because BAZAINE could at the last have done anything else than surrender, but because he wasted precious time at the beginning of the siege in trying to make terms with the Empire, and playing a political game of his own. Later on, the successive defeats of D'AURELLES DE PALADINES, CHANZY, FAIDHERBE and BOURBAKI were owing to the dictates of the impetuous GAMBETTA, who felt, justly enough, that if active military operations were for a moment suspended, the French public would at once turn to civil questions, and begin to discuss his own title to a more than imperial authority.

FRANCE IN THE FUTURE.

As to the condition of France when the war is over, it would be hazardous to speculate positively. It may prove that the people have only been putting a brave face on it, but are really so exhausted that they have no energy left for domestic struggles, and will submit to any Government which will secure order, even though it be only another name for servitude. Over here people laugh when the revival of the Empire is seriously spoken of; but really I know nothing more probable. For my own part I cannot conceive a greater calamity for France; for once, I could even borrow GARIBALDI's language, and cry out against that "leprosy called Bonapartism." Yet there is no doubt that the Empire brought many material advantages to France which the people have not failed to appreciate; that the priests, on the whole, are for it, and that the excesses of the Reds also drive the country in the same direction. Out of Paris, I believe the present Republican Government is exceedingly unpopular, and within Paris it is, if we may judge from the recent riots and from M. JULES FAVRE's conduct, by no means secure in the confidence of the citizens. It is quite clear that M. FAVRE is very much afraid of doing anything on his own responsibility. His frequent journeys between Paris and Versailles show that he is determined not to commit himself to anything which is not fully and distinctly sanctioned by the rest of the Government. The suppression of the Belleville rioters is apparently decided enough for the present, but, after all, the establishment of the Government of Defense was only a stroke of the same kind, and any similar effort might, by another "fluke," succeed again. I have no question in my own mind that a Republic is the only form of government which can hope for a stable existence in France, but I am equally convinced that a very large section of the people are still, to say the least, very shy of a Republic, and that no good can come of taking them by storm on such a matter. A *coup d'état* on behalf of a Republic is just the same as a *coup d'état* on behalf of an Empire. You willh ave already heard of two projects for a new Government in France. One is the amalgamation of France and Belgium under King LEOPOLD. In all probability the French would not object if they could be left to do it of their own accord. But the Belgians most certainly would not agree, and it must be remembered that LEOPOLD is closely related to the Orleanists, and would hardly like, on that account, to set himself against their claims. As to a Bonapartist revival, I have already said I do not think it improbable, and I believe the German Emperor and Count BISMARCK would prefer such an arrangement to any other. BISMARCK's former declarations that Prussia could never be on good terms with Denmark as long as there was a Liberal Government in the latter country, and his denunciations of Belgium as a "nest of Democrats," must not be forgotten. To the statements of the *Times* in regard to a Bonapartist revival, the Empress EUGENIE has sent a qualified and ambiguous denial. The *Times*, she says, has been led into error, and its statements are "inexact;" but we are not told how far, or in what respect they are inexact. My own notion is that the Empress is anxious to distinguish between a revival of the Empire in the person of the Emperor and in the person of his son, with herself as Regent, and that the latter is the more probable, though I am still more convinced that her Regency would be a very short one. It is hard to say why, but she has always been very unpopular in France. There is another point to be taken into account in regard to that country, and that is its material exhaustion during the war. It is calculated that in one way and another the Provisional Government has been spending between £300,000 and £400,000 a day. Besides the recent loan of £10,000,000 contracted in London by the Tours Government, the Government in Paris is said to have borrowed £16,000,000 of the Bank of France. Then there have been a great many local loans, at Marseilles, for example, and elsewhere; even small towns like Bolbec, near Havre, have been getting up a paper currency of their own from one franc to ten francs. The payment of rent and bills has been postponed in a way that tells terribly on the small *rentiers*, who abound in France, and even well-to-do people in the provinces find great difficulty in procuring ready money for the mere necessities of life. The prolongation of the war has become, therefore, even more an economical than a military question.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

As regards our own domestic politics, the outlook is rather dark and lowering—decidedly what seamen would call nasty weather. The rising breeze may be only a capful of wind, and may blow itself out in the first few nights of the session; or, on the other hand, it may prove only the beginning of a storm which will break up the Cabinet. If there were no other complaints against the Government than those about which the public mind is decidedly made up, I should be disposed to agree with those sanguine Liberals who profess to be rather pleased than otherwise with the prospect of a little exhilarating excitement. Take the army question, for instance. The country is certainly very uncomfortable about the present state of our army; it wants a change, but does not know what sort of change. There is nothing more absolutely certain than this—that the army never will be reformed, and never will be efficient, until a real practical soldier is placed at the head of it, and the absurd custom abolished of allowing lords-lieutenant of counties to appoint the officers of militia. But it is very difficult to say that the public mind is ripe for such changes, and, logically, it would of course be absurd to eject the Liberals for not doing what the Conservatives would most assuredly be still less disposed to do. Again, look at our foreign policy—the sorest point of all. The truth is, that dissatisfaction with our foreign policy is at the bottom of the outcry about the army. People are disgusted that England, which negotiated the treaties of 1815, should have no voice in the far greater and more important readjustment of the balance of power in 1871. But you will not find one man in a thousand who can tell you precisely what sort of balance he wants now to be established, or how we are to set about the job. Hence the deficiencies of the army are seized upon as an excuse for not being ready to do anything in the matter. What is the good of talking (I hear it said) about a policy, when we have no means of enforcing one? But even if we had a strong army, with Sir W. MANSFIELD, or any other energetic soldier, at the head of it, and had made a clean sweep of all the padded old dandies at the Horse Guards, I do not believe, for my own part, that we could or would do anything more really bold and decided in foreign affairs, for the simple reason that the country is altogether in a fog on the subject. It is like an old gentleman who cannot make up his mind whether to go in one direction or another, and excuses himself for staying at home by cursing the shoemaker who has not got his boots ready. We have broken loose from the old traditions and have got no new ones in their place. We have too much sense to go back to perpetual intervention, and not pluck enough to proclaim our resolute adhesion to the new dogma of non-intervention. No responsible statesman of any party, no politician of the slightest standing or authority, with the exception of Mr. OTWAY, has ventured to propose any other line of policy than that which Lord GRANVILLE has followed steadily in regard to the war. On the Russian question there was only an influential minority, which blamed the declaration as to the faith of treaties as a superfluous point of form; but, on the other hand, public opinion would certainly not have supported any Government which had passed from words to blows about such a matter. The journalists who wrote so violently on the subject, and were, I fancy, rather egged on to do so by the Foreign Office, altogether outran public opinion in demanding a declaration of war on the question of form, and had evidently not got so far on the really substantial question—that is, whether the neutralization of the Black Sea should be maintained at all hazards, as to have an opinion of any kind. These same journalists who wanted the Government to make war straight away, are now equally decided in holding that nothing should be done till there is a French Government to help us. And now, I think, they are right. You may rely upon it, the Conference, for the present, will come to nothing, and might as well never have met. But, although public opinion is thus distracted and befogged as to what general policy this country should adopt, that may be an excuse for the Government, in one sense, but constitutes a very real and serious danger all the same. People who don't know their mind are just those who are most apt to hit out wildly right and left, and if anybody catches it it will be the Government.

PEOPLE AND PRINCESS.

Among other straws which show which way the wind blows, may be noted the opposition which is springing up to the dowry of the Princess LOUISE on her marriage with Lord LORNE. The marriage itself is popular enough, and very general satisfaction is expressed that the bridegroom is a British subject and not a German. But for all that there is evidently a growing impression among certain sections of the lower and even middle classes that royalty is an exceedingly costly institution, and that in this respect the pruning knife should be applied at least to its outer branches. There was a large meeting of working men at Birmingham the other day, at which a resolution was passed that "the time has arrived when measures should be taken to resist the ever increasing cost of royalty in this country." One of the speakers complained that we had two classes of paupers to support—those at the top and those at the bottom. Another avowed himself a Republican, and declared that "until Emperors, Kings and State Churches were all exterminated there would be no peace and no economy." A third speaker declaimed against the principle of a monarchy in any shape, while a fourth said "he was not loyal to any King or Queen, and he protested against any one thinking he was loyal." A Scotch workman reminded Lord LORNE of the national proverb, "Marry for love and work for siller." Of course these orators are men of no position or authority, but their speeches were loudly cheered, and fully reported in all the local papers. Similar meetings have been held in most of the large towns, including London. All the members of Parliament who have lately spoken have been pressed to pledge themselves against the dowry. Mr. FORSTER tried to pass off the matter as a joke, saying he thought it would be very hard to fine the Princess for marrying a Scotchman; but at Brighton one of the members was bound over not to vote for the grant, while the other, Prof. FAWCETT, (the blind member, who is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, and the leading spirit in the Republican Club lately formed in that university,) promised to oppose it by all means in his power. Notwithstanding all this, the vote is pretty certain to be carried, and there is one overwhelming argument in favor of it—that these allowances are by custom, if not by law, part of the compact formed at the beginning of the present reign between the Sovereign and the nation. Following the precedent in her predecessor's case, Queen VICTORIA surrendered all the Crown lands, with the exception of the Duchy of Lancaster, which she reserved to herself, and the Duchy of Cornwall, which was assigned to the Prince of WALES, and received in return a civil list fixed at £385,000. The lands thus surrendered yield a surplus of some £60,000, after paying the civil list, but this list does not include the grants to the Prince of WALES, his brothers and sisters, and the CAMBRIDGE family, which, with the revenues of the two duchies, bring the total expenditure on the royal family up to £582,000. Four children of the Queen have yet to be added to the pension list, the Princess LOUISE, Prince ARTHUR, Prince LEOPOLD and Princess BEATRICE, and if the ordinary precedents are followed, these new grants will soon swell the whole expenditure on this account to £624,000 a year, exclusive of the sums paid down in lump on marriage, and the various salaries as rangers of royal parks, Colonels of regiments, &c. It is only fair that the customary arrangements should be adhered to with the Queen, but a new reckoning will, of course, have to be made with the next Sovereign. Another difficulty about this marriage is its being fixed for a day in Lent. This has greatly offended the High Church people, who propose to hold a penitential service at the same hour if the arrangement is carried out.

A LATE COUNTESS.

At least a score of great houses have been thrown into mourning by the death of the Countess of DURHAM, the second daughter of the Duke of ABERCORN. Your readers doubtless know that the Duke, in a double sense the creation of Mr. DISRAELI, for he gave him his dukedom and then put him in *Lothair*, is the prototype of the Duke of Brentham in that singular novel. He is the elegant noble who putting the last touch to his consummate toilet, thanks heaven every morning that his family is not unworthy of him. The daughters, "after seventeen years of a delicious home, were presented and immediately married, and all to personages of the highest distinction." This has been really true of the ABERCORN girls. Lord LICHFIELD, (Lord ELCHO's brother-in-law,) carried off the eldest; the next was the Countess of DURHAM; the third Countess of DALKEITH, her husband being heir to the Dukedom of BUCCLEUCH; the fourth, Lord MOUNT EDGECUMBE, the fifth, the Marquis of BLANDFORD, (heir to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,) and the sixth, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who in social and territorial rank is quite as great as a Duke. There is still a seventh daughter, who may, perhaps, link the crowd of family coronets with royalty itself. Strangers often laugh at Englishmen for studying the peerage so much, but in reality therein lies the clue to our politics. People who only read the debates, or drop in now and then to either House, find so many of our aristocrats on one side of the House and so many on the other. But what are party questions to family questions? When you come near any question of land or privilege you find you have to deal, not with Whigs and Tories, but with a compact phalanx of cousins and brothers-in-law. In marrying Lord LORNE the Princess LOUISE becomes a close kinswoman of two-thirds of our nobility; Lord GRANVILLE will be her uncle or cousin over and over again, and being himself a Gower, a Cavendish, and a Howard, he is everybody's cousin in the House of Lords, to say nothing of the Vernon Harcourts out of it. But our nobility, like royalty, is suffering as a caste from over-multiplication—this poor Countess of DURHAM, for example, aged thirty-five, and sixteen years married, was mother of thirteen children.

F. J. H.

FALLEN PARIS.

Some Account of the Last Sortie—A Shameful Spectacle—Planning the Movement—How the Day was Begun—Results of the Failure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

Another disaster—a greater disaster, a worse defeat than any other since the siege began. Never before have I witnessed such a scene of confusion; never before have I seen such reckless, criminal negligence on the part of military men. All day yesterday I was out of Paris upon the battle-field, and an eye-witness of the utter state of disorganization and confusion into which the French troops were thrown. At every step we were stopped by men inquiring for their regiments, and questioned by officers looking for their commands, who could not gather up a dozen men. Between the gates of Paris and Nanterre, night before last, I saw twenty-five thousand or more stragglers—companies, battalions or regiments there were none, only groups of eight or ten, who claimed, as usual, to be all that remained of fifteen hundred; or soldiers singly or by twos and threes, some with no sack, hundreds without their guns, the finest of Chassepots and Remingtons, having been thrown away in their flight. Returning we had to fight our way step by step, to prevent these fugitives from taking our wagons, they hoping to enter Paris under cover of the ambulance flag. Officers, too, mounted with us, and only got down at the gates to prevent being arrested by the guards. It was a shameful spectacle, and I say it boldly. During the first days of the siege there were excuses for a rout, as at Chatillon. Now there are none, for these men know that the enemy dare not follow them under the fire of the forts. But the great desire of all was to enter Paris, they caring nothing for their comrades left behind—to get into Paris and conceal themselves there, as thousands are now doing. A strict guard was kept at the gates, but by some means these men managed to pass, sometimes dodging under wagons, sometimes by making a rush, and at 10 o'clock the streets were full of *freyards*. It was a dark, dreary night, a thick fog, almost a rain, enveloping the city in darkness. Yet at every step one saw groups around some fugitive, who gave alarm to hundreds of homes by saying that certain regiments and battalions were "all cut to pieces," only ten or twenty remaining alive.

THE BATTLE.

In the small space allowed me in a balloon letter I am unable to give any detailed account of the battle of the 19th. The army was divided into three columns, and composed of the troops of the line, Mobiles, and Gardes Nationale, mobilized, incorporated into the brigades. TROCHU was in Mount Valérien. Gen. VINOY commanded the left wing, DUCROT the right, BELLEMARRE led the centre. The centre was disposed behind Rueil, and marched forward upon Buzenval. The attack was intended as a surprise to the enemy, and the troops were marched out during the dark and miserable night, through a thick mud, to the advanced posts. The intention was to begin with the first light, but, as usual, things went wrong. DUCROT was two hours behind time, and repeated his negligence of the bridge across the Marne. He was two hours behind time, then lost his way, getting his army mixed up with the centre at Rueil. It took two hours more to get straight and to file away to his position by Malmaison. Thus four hours of the morning were lost, and it must be noted that all of these movements were before the eyes of the enemy, the Prussians having a warning of near four hours to hasten up their reserves. Gen. VINOY, as usual, did his part well, but after occupying his first advanced positions he was obliged to wait, exposed, for DUCROT. Every one knows how terrible it is for men to remain under fire without being actively engaged. The moral effect is disastrous, and it is the main thing an officer tries to avoid. Gen. VINOY was badly used by DUCROT, and it was not astonishing that his troops lost much of the *élan* with which he had inspired them. They went forward slowly when they could again move in concert with the right and centre. Nevertheless the heights above Rueil, Malmaison and La Jouchere were all carried, the centre driving the Prussians from the Chateau of Buzenval. The centre had some of the hardest work to perform, for the enemy was strong in the Park of Buzenval, and the French had to mount the hill in the wood to the crest, upon which the Prussians were strongly entrenched. The vigor of the assault forced back the German advanced lines, and some fifty prisoners were taken. The French were then in possession of the entire line of heights from Montretout to St. Cloud, and, this work done, they rested there, as if that were all. Then came the ordinary scenes of confusion. Captains could not gather up their companies, sergeants could not find even their squads—the brave men of the different regiments and of different arms being upon the heights in inextricable confusion. Behind them the fields were full of men going to the rear for *ammunition*, and it was perfectly true that after one hour of fighting their boxes were empty. They had fired away all of their cartridges before a single Prussian was seen—firing uselessly into the wood, and at random. And at this moment the Prussian reserves were close upon them. The officers tried to rally the men about them, but all were hurrying away, leaving a few thousand of truly brave men, Line, Mobiles and Guards, without enough of each to complete an organization. The enemy came on rapidly, and the French were forced to retreat in haste. Then it became almost a rout, and at 5 o'clock the men were pouring into Rueil and Nanterre, without order or organization. The Germans easily took back all of the positions they had lost, and before night again occupied the park and chateau of Buzenval. Had they opened fire upon this confused mass of men, they must have killed thousands of them.

INCIDENTS.

The day was begun with the usual proclamations. The Government called upon all able to bear arms to go out and die for their country. This form of address has been strongly criticised. Gen. TROCHU, who said that he would never capitulate, turned the command of the city over to Gen. LE FLO, and has taken refuge in Mont Valerien, which he has taken the precaution to provision for some months. He was in Mont Valerien during the entire day. From there he sent a frank acknowledgment of the defeat, laying it to the fog, the bad weather, and to the strength of the enemy. It was the best report he has written, although despairing in tone. The forts were able to do very little, the fog preventing them from seeing the enemy, or position of the French troops. TROCHU had no field telegraph to guide him or to aid him, and having to depend upon couriers, of course he had but little part in the day. With such arrangements there is no wonder the army failed. But all unite in saying that the Garde National did very well indeed, and equaled the Mobiles. In the city more bad news had come. A pigeon arrived and M. FAVRE deciphered the first words of the message, "a great misfortune," and without trying to read more sent it to TROCHU. The latter failed in reading it, and sent for a clerk. M. FAVRE said none could be spared from their work. TROCHU then sent the message back to be translated. But he read enough to learn of CHAUZY's defeat, and looking down from the ramparts of Mont Valerien, saw his own army scattered in confusion. He sent his resignation to the Government. After a stormy scene Government refused to accept it. The Mayors were immediately assembled, but the result of their meeting is not known. Doubtless the hour has come for some serious decision, for it is pretty certain that the troops will not make another fight. It will take days to organize them again. The losses are estimated at nine thousand or ten thousand men. Whole brigades were decimated, and the Guards National were fairly massacred in the Park of Buzenval. The proportion of killed is very large.

W. E.

Prison Labor in the Brooklyn Penitentiary.

Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There is reason to believe (if not positive knowledge) that it is the intention of some interested parties in Brooklyn to introduce a bill into the State Legislature, having for its object the legalization of prison labor in the Brooklyn Penitentiary; and

Whereas, The passage of such an act by the Legislature of the State would enable the concoctors of the bill to contract, on an extensive scale, for printing, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., &c., to be executed by prison laborers, to the great detriment of the honest and industrious mechanical interests of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 appoint a committee of five, with power to draft suitable resolutions, &c., to confer with the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, whose duty it shall be to enter their protest, on behalf of this Union, against such contemplated act, and respectfully solicit said Democratic General Committee to use every legitimate means in their power to defeat the passage of so nefarious a measure; and be it further

Resolved, That said Union Committee wait on as many of the trades organizations of Brooklyn and New-York as practicable, apprise them of the danger, and exhort them to take active measures in the premises immediately; therefore

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 hereby instruct and direct her delegates to the Working Men's Union to lay the foregoing preamble and resolutions before that honorable body, and request them to appoint a like committee to co-operate with ours.

The following committee has been appointed in accordance with the terms of the first resolution:

William S. Egan, M. R. Walsh, Alexander Troup, Thomas T. Sutliffe, P. O'Keefe.

Agricultural Statistics of Queens County.

The following statistics of agriculture, taken from the books of the Census Marshal for 1870, will be of interest at this time, when the question of markets and the relation of the Long Island producers to the consumers, is being agitated. The whole number of improved acres in the county is 114,118; whole number of unimproved acres, 18,892; whole number of acres of woodland, 34,566; present value of farms, $24,026,250; value of farming implements and machinery, $1,037,911; wages paid for labor, including board, $1,064,088; number of horses, 8,537; mules and asses, 286; milch cows, 10,000; working oxen, 580; promiscuous grades of cattle, 2,898; number of sheep, 3,896; number of swine, 9,151; value of all live stock, $1,903,554; bushels of Spring wheat raised, 190; bushels of Winter wheat raised, 84,592; bushels of rye, 55,814; bushels of Indian corn, shelled, 296,550; bushels of oats, 147,302; bushels of barley, 7,029; bushels of buckwheat, 23,939; peas and beans, in the pod, 83,007; bushels of potatoes, 637,969; bushels of sweet potatoes, 670; bushels of clover-seed, 190; bushels of promiscuous grass-seed, 500; tons of hay, 43,732; tobacco, 500 pounds; wool, 8,789 pounds; butter, 400,000 pounds; hops, 500 pounds; wax, 104 pounds; honey, 2,385 pounds; gallons of milk sold, 1,436,921; gallons of wine, 891; value of products of market and gardens, $1,000,000; value of orchard products, $60,880; value of home manufactures, $52,480; value of animals fatted for beef, $354,432; estimated value of all products, $4,374,168.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society at the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last evening in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. Rev. Mr. ORCUTT made the following report:

From Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1871, six years, the American Colonization Society colonized 2,[illegible] emigrants, averaging 431⅓ per year. The amount of the disbursements during the period named was $[illegible],355 83, making $147 35 per capita for the people colonized. The sum disbursed covers not only the cost of transporting the emigrants to Africa, and their support for six months after their arrival, the amount expended for education and improvements in Liberia, but the total expenses of sustaining the institution at home. This exhibit is made in the firm belief that it would satisfy our friends and patrons of the economy, as well as efficiency, with which the affairs of the Society have been managed. It should, however, be remembered that the expenses of prosecuting its work since the war have been necessarily increased by the advance in the price of provisions and other things. It should also be borne in mind that the cost of colonizing depends very much on the number colonized in a given year. If the means should be furnished to enable the Society to send out five or six hundred next Spring, and as many in the Autumn, for whom the colonization ship *Golconda* has ample accommodations, the cost per capita would be greatly diminished.

Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Church, made an address, in which he remarked that he had often said during the late civil war that we were fighting the battles of humanity, and that mankind had an interest in the war that was being waged. This nation has derived considerable benefit from that struggle, and even former slaveholders are realizing how much better their condition is now than what it would have been had slavery continued. The freedmen, though not as well off as they might be, are fast recovering from the disabilities they have labored under. It was thought that, after the war, there would be no need for this Society, but the statistics just read prove the contrary. One of the advantages we have gained by the war is the free discussion of colonization. Before the war the Southerners found that the transportation of free negroes would make the slaves discontented, and would illustrate the capacity of the negroes for self-government. The emancipationists feared that the colonization of the colored men would operate against the interests of their Society. Today how changed! In every part of the country the Star-Spangled Banner does wave, over the home of the free and the land of the brave. Slavery no longer exists. Ten years ago we could not have received a colored man as an ambassador from Liberia without causing disturbance. Now there are colored men in both Houses of Congress, and ambassadors are recognized from nations of colored men. Consequently the advantages of colonization are fully and fairly presented. Before the war, a free colored man could not enter a Southern port, but now ships manned by colored men can trade between the ports of the South and those of Liberia, and thus spread the principles of our Society. Now we can approach the colored man of the South without let or hindrance, and urge him to emigrate to Liberia. The freedmen of the South are now hoarding money and property, and will soon be able to transport themselves to Africa without the aid of the Society. These freedmen and their children are now in schools, and in a few years they will be educated and fitted for usefulness in the land to which they emigrate. Thus the advantages of the Society are daily growing greater. The speaker said that the colored population of the North were prepared to emigrate to Liberia as soon as they could, and when they do go they will be valuable members of society. It is true that this country is large enough for our whole population; it is also true that we are all equal before the law; but there are prejudices against the colored race, and the colored man will not rest until he is independent and equal socially as well as before the law He will therefore get to Africa as soon as he can The colored people of Sierra Leone are now desirous of emigrating from a white Government to Liberia, where they have rulers of their own color. The Government gives each immigrant twenty-five acres of good land in fee simple, which is a great inducement of itself. In conclusion, the Bishop said that never before had this Society had a stronger claim upon the financial and moral support of the community.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH next addressed the audience. He stated that when Christ was on his way to Calvary his cross was laid upon the shoulders of a negro, and from that time onward the colored man has borne the cross of persecution. It seems as if, laboring under the malediction of heaven, they had carried that malediction wherever they had gone. All these degradations and wretchedness have tended to make Africa a symbol of degradation. The climate of that country is such that white men can scarcely live in it, and only such men as LIVINGSTON, and DU CHAILLU have explored it to any extent. All these facts should excite our sympathy for that country. It is said by travelers that there is a belt of twenty miles of atmosphere on either shore which is so translucent that at all times can be seen the Southern Cross. This he considered as significant. He thought that the best way to civilize and evangelize Africa was to colonize the country with Christian blacks by the aid of this Society. The average duration of the life of a white man in Africa is only two years, and the whole country is dotted with the graves of white missionaries. If we can erect Christian ports on the shore by the aid of black missionaries, we may be enabled to extend our missions into the interior, where white men can live. This can be done by the aid of the Colonization Society.

Rev. Mr. ELDER made a few remarks, referring to the first adventure of the American Colonization Society on the coast of Liberia, and traced its progress to the present time. From 13,000 to 15,000 American blacks have been sent out and additions have been made to their numbers, so that now there are over 500,000 souls in the Republic of Liberia. For these and other reasons he claimed that the Colonization Society had peculiar demands upon the people of this country. At the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

New-Jersey's Criminals—Adult and Juvenile.

The criminal affairs of New-Jersey are now interesting the people of that State, an effort being made to remove the management of the State Prison from politics, and to establish a Reform School for Girls. Until within the past year or two the State Prison at Trenton has been a political machine, its keeper, deputies, overseers, and all the subordinate officers being selected more with reference to their influence as ward politicians, than to competency, and in some cases being as bad as the unfortunate criminals of whom they were to take charge. Every change of party power has been followed by a removal of all the old officials, and a substitution of new ones, and the institution has been a constant expense to the State. In 1865 the net excess of expenses over earnings was $13,476; in 1866, $50,983; in 1867, $56,105; in 1868, $55,977; and in four months of 1869, $61,074. In March 1869, the State Legislature passed an act creating a Board of Supervisors composed of the State Treasurer, Controller and one appointee (Col. WM. R. MURPHY,) to take general charge of the affairs of the prison. The Legislature also appointed DAVID D. HENNION, of Patterson, as keeper to take especial charge of the prisoners. The result has been that the net loss for the balance of 1869 was only $6,961, and for 1870, $3,410. The State Controller in his late annual report says:

> "This approximation of the Prison to the self-maintaining point, is mainly and especially due to the economy, integrity and skill incessantly applied by the Supervisor, (Col. MURPHY,) and the admirable discipline maintained by the keeper, the punishments being so few that the number of convicts assigned to contract work has never been materially lessened. Nor is the economy here spoken of that kind of cheap saving, which arises from curtailing the ration of the prisoner in quantity or quality. He was never better fed or better clad than he is now, and if any of the citizens of New-Jersey, who heretofore have gone abroad or into other States, in search of a model prison, will now cast their eyes hitherward, they will find one nearer home, one which in every respect, its crowded condition and absence of chapel accommodation excepted, is equal to any other."

The change in political power in New-Jersey last Fall has led to a movement by EX-GOV. OLDEN and other prominent citizens to have the present officials retained, believing that under their management the prison will be in another year self-sustaining. There are, however, many Republicans who think that party can furnish equally capable keepers, and a strong pressure is made upon the Democratic Party to select a new man from their ranks, which will probably be successful. The matter will, however, be decided in a caucus to be held next week.

The whole number of convicts last year averaged 614, 281 having been received and 297 discharged. Of these 5 are imprisoned for life, and 73 for terms over ten years. Essex County sent the largest number, 111; Hudson, 103; Camden, 50; Bergen, 35; Union, 31; 489 were sent there for the first time; 358 were under 25 years of age, and three over 70; 565 were males, 28 females and 98 colored; 108 were Germans, 82 Irish, 178 natives of New-Jersey, 70 of New-York and 52 of Pennsylvania. The health of the prisoners was good, discipline excellent, and punishments few and light, 236 prisoners having availed themselves of the commutation of sentence dependent upon good behavior. Of the whole number, 450 are under contract for work, and saved during 1870, $53,274. Three counties, Atlantic, Ocean and Sussex, sent no convicts last year. The average expense of maintenance was nineteen cents per day.

A Legislative Committee, composed of Senator BETTLE and others, have called attention to the fact that, out of 281 convicts received during the ten months ending Oct. 31 1870, 156, or more than fifty per cent., were sentenced for one year or less. Much that is possible in the way of reformation is precluded by the necessary mingling of such short term prisoners, generally convicted for minor offenses, with those incarcerated for a term of years, and for crimes of a more serious character. The Committee urge upon the attention of the Legislature such action as might lead to the establishment of intermediate prisons or houses of correction, to be located within the limits of each Congressional District, thereby relieving the central institution of a [illegible] society and the law could be more properly [illegible] elsewhere, and the possibility of moral reformation and a return to useful citizenship greatly enhanced.

The State also sustains a Reform School for boys at Jamesburg in Middlesex County, which last year had an average of seventy inmates at a cost of $17,322. Of this number, Essex County sends twenty-seven, Hudson County nine, Passaic County five; two were under ten years of age, and twenty-three under twelve; twenty-one had intemperate fathers, and eleven of the boys used intoxicating drinks. The boys in this institution are divided into "families" of twenty-five or thirty each, who are under separate teachers, with dormitories, play ground, &c., independent of each other. In the Summer they work on a farm of 500 acres, and are also instructed in school. Of forty-one boys conditionally released, thirty-three are doing well.

So successful has been this institution that a bill is now before the State Legislature providing for the establishment of a Reformatory for female delinquents. The erection of a similar institution for girls will render complete the system whereby it is sought to rescue from a career of crime the children of the State, who, either through parental negligence or evil association and example, become amenable to its penal laws. The increase of girl criminals has become quite alarming in some of the counties, and the wish has been frequently expressed that the State had made some provision for their care. The State Prison now contains four small girls from eleven to fourteen years old for the crime of larceny, who are necessarily associated with old and hardened criminals, and who will be more likely to be led into lives of crime and vice, rather than to be reformed.

Besides this, a movement has been started in Essex, Hudson and Union Counties, for a schoolship for the confinement and reformation of juvenile vagrants and offenders of a minor character, whose depredations are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant their commitment to the Reform School. Hudson County also has a local Penitentiary at Snake Hill, where prisoners are confined for terms less than three years, and Essex has a capacious workshop attached to its jail.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

An important case as to the constitutionality of the new Election law of Congress in reference to interfering with electors, promises to come before the United States Supreme Court, and it may also involve the question as to the constitutional ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. At the Congressional election in Newton Township, Camden County, New-Jersey, in November last, it will be remembered the colored voters were prevented from voting, and a riot was created, the ballot-box was smashed, and the Sheriff of the County was compelled to quell the disturbance. The alleged assailants were at once arrested and indicted, and at the present term of the United States District Court at Trenton one FRANCIS SOUDERS has been found guilty of "unlawfully interfering by force with qualified voters (colored) from freely exercising the right of suffrage." The counsel for the accused are two prominent legal gentlemen, Messrs. BROWNING, of Camden, and Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON, of Elizabeth, who, on Thursday next, Feb. 15, will argue the constitutionality of the act under which SOUDERS was convicted. One point of the argument, it is understood, is that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was never legally ratified, and in case of an adverse decision they will carry the entire matter to the Supreme Court.

The Senate of the State of Indiana a few days since declared that the ratification of the amendment by that State was not legally made, and it is claimed that without that State the necessary number of States was not obtained for a legal ratification. The New-Jersey Legislature, however, has just ratified the amendment, so that in case the claim of Indiana should be sustained, the required number of States will still be on record, but whether a new proclamation should be needed will be a subject for the Court. In the meantime, as this is the first conviction under the new act, the result will be looked forward to with much interest, as not only establishing the legality of the Fifteenth Amendment, but also as formally declaring the right of the colored man to all the legal privileges and protection given to the white.

Nine Colored Sailors Injured on the Ship Neptune—Alleged Brutality of the Captain—Compelling Maimed Men to Work.

The ship *Neptune*, Capt. PEABODY, of the Black Ball line, which arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, had one-half her crew frost-bitten, and these unfortunate men for the past three weeks have been suffering terribly from want of proper medical attendance, and relief from their arduous duties. This vessel, which sails between this port and Liverpool, had on board a crew of twenty-five on leaving England, thirteen of whom were white and the balance colored men. One of the white men fell from the foremast and was killed, when the vessel had been out a few days. The white crew took the night watch and the colored the day, consequently the different watches never came in contact. One morning about three weeks ago, while the vessel was lying off east of the Grand Bank, the colored watch came on deck at 8 o'clock. It had been blowing a heavy gale during the night, and the rigging was full of ice, and the weather was bitterly cold. Several of the colored men were, as they say, sent up aloft to do unnecessary work, and some having been kept there in the extreme cold for upward of an hour, nine out of twelve got frost-bitten. The injured men were not relieved from duty, but were compelled during the last three weeks to attend to all their avocations while suffering from these aggravated frost-bites. One, named FRANCIS OLDBOY, could not get his boots on, as his feet were very badly swollen, but notwithstanding this injury, the Captain, he says, compelled him to do regular duty, and his feet are now in such a state that amputation may be necessary. EDWARD RICE, who was frost-bitten in the hand, asked the Captain to give him some ointment, whereupon the Captain kicked him several times and made him attend to work. On the arrival of the vessel one of the colored sailors went on shore and informed the Police authorities of the existing state of affairs on board the *Neptune*. Two officers were dispatched to the vessel, and on finding the affair to be serious, the ambulance of the City Hospital was sent down, and the following day six were removed to that institution, namely: CHARLES JOHNSTON, frost-bitten in the hands; GEORGE HENRY BANKS, in the hands and feet; EDWARD PRICE, hand; JAMES MOORE, foot and hand; GILBERT MILES, foot and hand; FRANCIS OLDBOY, foot and hand. Three other colored men, named WILLIAM OLIVER, HENRY WILLIAMS and WILLIAM TRINT, who had also been frost-bitten, went to private boarding-houses. Some of the cases will turn out seriously, as gangrene, it is feared, has set in, and amputation will be necessary.

We learn that Mr. A. T. STEWART intends to dispatch, in the early part of the week, a vessel laden with 5,000 barrels of flour for the sufferers in France.

THE INEBRIATE'S HOPE.—The most confirmed drunkard cured by Dr. C. C. BEERS' remedy. Can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 12 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Inclose sixcent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

WOULD YOU HAVE A TRUSS certain to accomplish the best results possible? Go to the Rigg's Truss Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.—*Advertisement.*

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

A Watchman may be Shot or Gagged, but under no circumstances can a vault or safe be broken open without an alarm when protected with HOLMES' SAFE AND VAULT PROTECTOR. Office of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, ten years' experience, and never broken through, No. 7 Murray-st. E. HOLMES.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Dr. S. C. Perry,
Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive, scurfy or any cutaneous disease or complaint of the head. Also, the Capillary, or other diseases which induce falling, loss or premature gray hair.

BIRTH.

ROSA.—On the 28th of January, at Warwick Crescent, London, England, Mme. PAREPA, wife of Carl Rosa, of a son, stillborn.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Feb. 12, SYLVESTER OPDYKE, only child of Noah Levings and Rachel E. Atwood, aged 3 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] West 4th-st.

BREWER.—Suddenly, on the 11th inst., ELSIE, youngest child of Bella C. and William A. Brewer, Jr., aged 4 years.

Funeral at the South Orange Mountain House, at 1 P. M., on Monday. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., for Montrose Station, at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Friday, Feb. 10, GEORGE C. CLARK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 385 Degraw-st., (South Brooklyn.)

CANFIELD.—At New-Milford, Conn., Feb. 3, ROYAL J. CANFIELD, aged 76 years.

DEVEREUX.—At Flushing, on Friday, Feb. 10, ELIZABETH DEVEREUX.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Flushing, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODWIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARIA L. GOODWIN.

Her friends and those of her mother, Mrs. E. L. Goold, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 365 Lexington-av., on Monday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HART.—On Saturday morning, 11th inst., Mr. LUCIUS HART, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.

KIMBALL.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, ALZA E., wife of Charles S. Kimball.

Funeral on Thursday, the 16th, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 189 Columbia Heights. Her remains are to be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 12, EMILY H. BEDFORD, wife of Joseph S. Lockwood.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUNSBERY.—At his residence, Bedford, on Friday, 10th inst., JAMES LOUNSBERY, in his 78th year.

Funeral service will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from 26th-st.

MILLS.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, ELIZA, wife of Thos. Mills.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 113 East 70th-st., on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

McINTOSH.—On the 12th inst., LYDIA McINTOSH, widow of Commodore James M. McIntosh.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock. Friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, James F. Cox and Treadwell Cleveland, are invited to attend.

RYER.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, CAROLINE M. EVENS, in her 66th year, wife of William Ryer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 6th-st., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

SHAPTER.—On Sunday morning, the 12th inst., at his residence, No. 356 West 57th-st., JOHN S. SHAPTER, in his 56th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRAUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, ANNIE, wife of David Straus, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 159 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock Monday morning. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

SUTTON.—At Rye on Seventh day, (Feb. 11,) SILAS SUTTON, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Third day, (14th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, from Friends Meeting House. Purchase carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st. station.

TAPPEN.—On the 12th inst. Mrs. HANNAH TAPPEN, in the 83th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son, Thomas B. Tappen, No. 348 East 120th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VERPLANCK.—At her residence, near Fordham, on the 10th inst., LOUISA A. VERPLANCK, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The Harlem Railroad train leaves Twenty-sixth-street Depot at 11¼ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Morrisania Station on the arrival of the train.

WARD.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 12, SYLVANUS S. WARD, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday evening papers.

ZABRISKIE.—At Bergen Point, Feb. 11, of erysipelas, MICHEL A. ZABRISKIE, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES, for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.
Descriptive circulars sent on application to the manufacturers,
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STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY desiring to unite in the petition of the English and American shareholders to the Legislature for repeal of the Directors Classification act, will find copies for signature at the offices of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-st.
JOHN SWAN,
Agent for English Shareholders.

$330.000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HAVING FURniture or other property stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year, will be sold March 1, 1871, to pay storage and other charges.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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RARE, CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.
To be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 15 and 16, at 4 P. M., by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, being duplicates from the library of a well-known collector, and including some very rare old English literature, several scarce books relating to America. In the collection are ANDERSON'S ANNALS OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE, sumptuously bound in olive morocco, gilt, with inside joints and golden satin linings, by Hayday, for the London Exposition; BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE, 2 vols., imp. folio; BRUNET'S MANUEL DE LIBRAIRE, 13 vols., imp. 8vo, uncut; BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, 13 vols., tree calf; Cervantes' Don Quixote, 4 vols., royal 4to, polished calf; KINGSBOROUGH'S ANTIQUITIES OF MEXICO, 9 vols., folio, colored plates; Lilie's Evphoes Anatomy of Wit, 4to, calf antique; Ramusio's Voyages, 3 vols., folio, vellum; Perring's Pyramids of Gizeh, large folio, half morocco; Ternaux's Voyages, 20 vols., 8vo, calf; Sparks' Writings of Washington, 12 vols., imperial 8vo, sheep, large paper, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

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ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SUPERB COLLECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH WORKS in handsome bindings, JUST IMPORTED, offering to the public an unusual opportunity for the purchase of such books at THEIR OWN PRICES. The following may be mentioned as indicating the value of this collection, viz.: Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry the Eighth, imp. 4to, half morocco; Low's Domestic Animals of Great Britain, 4to, half morocco; Ottley's Fac Similes of Scarce and Curious Prints, 4to, half morocco; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols., folio, half morocco; Hogarth's Complete Works, folio, half morocco; Gillray's Works, with Suppressed Plates, 3 vols., half morocco; Costume of the Clans, folio, half morocco; Sylvestre's Paleography, 2 vols., folio, and 2 vols. letter-press; Mearick's Ancient Arms and Armor, 3 vols., 4to, half morocco; Catlin's Indian Portfolio, 25 colored plates, folio; Vetusta Monumenta, 6 vols., imp. folio; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, folio, half morocco; Annales des Musees, 36 vols., 8vo, calf; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols., 4to, half calf; Academie Royale des Inscriptions, 54 vols., 4to, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

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THE KIDNEY; ITS STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND DISEASES.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Bright's disease; what is it? First specimens shown in New-York Hospital in 1830. 25 cents.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held, corner 84th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ P. M. Eminent speakers will address the Club.
DAVID CLARK, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. HEITZ, }

UNITED ITALY.

The Occupation of Rome and the Senate—Moving the Legislature—Work for Parliament—Reflections on the Condition of Europe—"Happy America"—Tidings from Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

An unexpected hitch in the Italian Senate has hindered the turning into law as promptly as was expected the vote of the Lower House upon the Roman *plebiscite* question. After a debate of more than a week, the action of the Chamber was confirmed; but the discussion has served to show, that in the Conservative body of the Legislature there are members who have a timid reverence, if not a superstitious dread, of the Roman clerical power. The measure for the transfer of the capital, voted with so much alacrity by the Deputies, is not yet brought under the examination of the Senators, and it is thought that when its discussion does come up, an effort will be made to join it to the other, making provision for the Pope, which it was not the purpose of the Ministry to keep entirely distinct. It is probable that the debate will drag, and that it may be some time before conclusions will be arrived at.

MOVING THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, sent to Rome to look up a proper place in which to establish temporarily that branch of the Legislature, have reported in favor of the Palace of Monte Citorio. It is a vast *locale*, and the principal court will be roofed in with iron and glass, after the manner of the reading-room of the Library of the British Museum, and a spacious and well-lighted chamber be formed, with its contiguous offices, well adapted to the wants of the Deputies. The Senate Committee have not yet pitched upon a place for their accommodation, but it is thought that the Palace of the Consulta, on the Quirinal Hill, will be taken for their purposes.

WORK FOR PARLIAMENT.

In a week from this time Parliament comes back to its talk, and to its work, also, let us hope. Among the other schemes of law got ready for action, is that with the subject in view of decentralizing the Government. This, with the other project for establishing the new relations between the political or civil and the religious or sacerdotal power, form the two most important measures outside of the realm of financial legislation. There is a good deal of running to and fro between Rome and Florence of officers of the Crown, and a good many minor matters are in the way to be settled. The Pope has gained his suit in the process for the recovery of the sum of several millions of francs found in his treasury by the force that entered through the breach, and the money has been paid over by the Government. Italy has also just settled her last account with Austria in a conference of agents of the two authorities. A balance of several millions was found to be due the Hapsburg-Lorraine State, and the Minister of Finance is to ask of Parliament a special credit for its payment. The ownership of several valuable works of art was involved in the discussion, and these have been conceded to Italy, and from this time the two Governments have only to remain good friends. It is not now difficult to preserve sympathetic relations, since the policy of the two States is in harmony on the, to them, most important Roman question. The Pope's hopes are now mainly placed in Catholic populations at a distance, more imperfectly informed as to the merits of this controversy, and living in countries which have never suffered from the baleful influence of the Papal system, but where its false prestige is still kept up. It surprises Catholics here, who are quite content with matters as they are going, to witness the violent feeling indulged by those with smaller interests involved, and very far removed from the actual scene. Meanwhile, Irish, English, and other foreign Catholics, are visiting and "interviewing" the Pope, and making him presents of money, and asking for old slippers and other half worn articles, accounts of which from time to time are duly reported. Others, indisposed for the time to disturb the repose of the Holy Father in his hermitage, are grateful for the favor of being allowed to come and go without passports, or to have their trunks and band-boxes "interviewed" by Custom-house agents.

CONDITION OF EUROPE.

The approach of the moment for the reunion of the Conference for the revisal of the Treaty of 1856, calls the attention once more of diplomatists and public writers to the question of the general condition of Europe. Looking down the vista of the twelve months of the year upon which we have just entered, the prospect is not cheered by rosy light. Opinion is not at all settled as to the probabilities of peace. On the contrary, the fears even of those not swayed by pessimist views, lead in the direction of a more widely extended war. While there are those who shiver with dread at the prospect, there are others who are longing and laboring for a general European uproar. England, who has so long been figuring in the character of a very weak peace-arbiter, seems to have lost her opportunity, and has nearly arrived at the point of being counted out altogether. In a late number of the London *Punch* a characteristic attempt was made to cast ridicule upon the most dreadful calamity now afflicting neighboring countries, by representing England throwing plum-puddings instead of balls or bombs. The ridicule meant for others is a satire on England's own position. It is by this plum-pudding policy that the nation has lost a great part of its influence in the general affairs of Europe. Wider and wider seems to be opening the prospect for two powerful nations of the Continent to have it all their own way. Even here in Italy, now that the terrible punishment of France has appeased the old jealousies and produced a sympathetic reaction, the timid course of England has called out expressions of indignation and contempt.

"FORTUNATE AMERICA."

"What singular good-fortune is yours that you are far removed from our European controversies," is the remark which I many times have heard. The American people, masters of a continent, have no questions of balance of power, or rivalries of language, nationalities, or religion, to become disturbing influences in the bosom of the State. Were monarchical jealousies of the successful Republic excited to the point of revengeful hate, Europe has no arm long enough to strike America a damaging blow. The peaceful development of the United States adds, every few years, to the country a population equal to that of a second-class European Kingdom like Denmark, Belgium, or Bavaria, the coveted possession of which provokes sanguinary rivalries between contiguous States. A province like Lorraine, the shifting ownership of which, in Europe, will produce the burning animosities of a century, is added to the United States every twelvemonth. In six years from this time will be celebrated the first centenary since a handful of patriotic men declared the colonies independent of the selfish and cruel rule of a foreign and distant State. At the date named, the United States will have a population of near fifty millions. Who among those who took upon themselves the great burden of trial and suffering of the Revolution, dreamed that they were laying the foundations upon which, in a century, was to rise the most powerful State in the world? These are the remarks I hear from those who see in the future of Europe only the continued strife of ambitious sovereigns and clerical leaders; the oppression of standing armies, and a degrading ignorance among the masses of the population.

NEWS FROM ROME.

As far as Rome is concerned, the season there does not promise to be a prosperous one. The overflow has left so much slime as to threaten an epidemic. Americans, who would like to go down there, will linger here until a little sunshine has dried up the humidity in the quarter of the town in which foreigners are lodged. A general subscription is on foot for the benefit of the poor people, who have suffered more than was at first supposed. Various cities and towns are voting each from one to five thousand francs, and even smaller sums. The Americans resident and passing through Rome had, at the last report, made up the sum of twelve thousand francs.

ANGELICO.

ILLINOIS.

The Cheeney Trial in Chicago—Intended Acts of the Legislature—Controlling the Railroads—The Liquor Question—The Chicago Parks—Chicago Determined to Have a Big Census.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

The somewhat celebrated Cheeney trial was resumed yesterday—the Supreme Court having just removed the injunction which put a stop to it in July, 1869. At the opening, after considerable discussion by the lawyers engaged in the case, Mr. CHEENEY withdrew the plea of "Not guilty," which had been made at the former trial, and admitted the omissions charged in the use of the Prayer-book, but insisted that they were made in pursuance of a sound discretion vested in the clergy, and that the act did not constitute a violation of the canons of the Church. The trial, however, proceeds, and the Court will undoubtedly decide adverse to Mr. CHEENEY, as that is the object for which it was constituted. The public seem to have lost nearly all interest in the case, and the audience in attendance was small.

THE FREE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Mrs. STANTON greatly injured the Woman's Suffrage by her free divorce lecture in this city. The people of Chicago, with all the looseness charged against them, are not prepared to go the lengths in demoralization which Mrs. STANTON advocates. She greatly mistakes the tone of Western moral sentiment if she supposes that such doctrines will find favor with us. Our Courts, under existing laws, are sufficiently disgusting us with their easy way of granting divorces, without any further relaxation of the obligations of the marital relation.

CONTROLLING RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Our Legislature has not yet accomplished a great deal, but has laid out much important work. A railroad bill has passed the Senate limiting the charges for passengers and freight upon the roads of the State. It will pass the House in nearly the same shape, but probably will give rise to much litigation, as the railroad people are not at all pleased with the provisions of the bill. It exercises a control over the business of the roads to which they have not been accustomed.

NEW LAWS.

The new Constitution provides for a change in the local government of our county. Heretofore the supervisor system has prevailed, and Chicago has been controlled in all matters of county taxation by the towns, which have only one-sixth of the population of the county and not one-tenth of the property valuation. We are in future to have a Board of fifteen Commissioners, ten of whom are to be chosen from the city. Another clause of the Constitution provides for the appointment of our Justices of the Peace by the Governor to protect our citizens from that class of corrupt officers which the "dangerous classes" have given us for years past. But all these things have to be provided for by law before the constitutional provisions can be carried out. We are to have legislation extending married women's legal rights and also to restrict their wrongs, by throwing more restraints around the liquor traffic, by making the seller liable for any injury resulting from drunkenness.

EXPENSE OF CHICAGO PARKS.

Our Park Commissioners, having expended all the money provided for them, are at Springfield endeavoring to get laws through authorizing them to levy taxes almost indefinitely. The South Park Commissioners have made a report, by which it appears they have already expended over $2,000,000, and have scarcely "scratched" the surface of the parks yet. They sold $2,000,000 bonds which realized only $1,840,710—showing a shave of about $160,000, besides $20,000 expended in commissions and other expenses of negotiation. They have also raised $238,000 by tax, so that the actual indebtedness incurred is over $2,300,000. If it takes over $2,000,000 to commence the work, it will require $10,000,000 to complete it.

A CENSUS TO SUIT AMBITIOUS CHICAGOIANS.

The United States census having failed to give us a larger population than St. Louis, we are to have one that will. Some of our prominent speculators and real estate men have had a correspondence with a Mr. EDWARDS, a getter-up of directories, asking him to take a census. And Mr. EDWARDS responds affirmatively, and expresses his belief that he will be able to find 350,000 people in Chicago. And we have not the slightest doubt that they will be forthcoming, in his directory, at least. Our citizens, who are not in the habit of unduly boasting, were satisfied with the census, and many of them had their anticipations in regard to numbers more than realized.

WINTER WEATHER IN THE WEST.

The weather is variable. It is very cold tonight, but we have had some warm days which sensibly reduced our snow mountains.

Business is dull; but I do not hear of any further failures of importance.

Two Autographs.

The widow of a former Congressman from Maine has an album containing the autographs of many Americans and others, distinguished in various walks of life, including nearly all those prominent at Washington during the administration of ANDREW JACKSON. Among the names are H. Clay, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Chief-Justice Marshall, Irving, Prescott, Kennedy and Dickens. Singularly enough the neat chirography of EDWARD EVERETT, who quotes from "Hamlet," is followed by this:

> WASHINGTON, 16th June, 1834.
>
> Mrs.—— of Main requists the hunter from the west—to write his naim in her Album.
>
> Her curosity shall be gratified by a sentiment wishing her helth and hapiness and a safe arival at her residence with her family and friends.
>
> DAVID CROCKETT.

Five years later, WINFIELD SCOTT hastily wrote this at the lady's home in Maine:

> Here, on the banks of the beautiful Kennebec, in ——, and under her hospitable roof, I am requested to inscribe my name on this tablet, which I do as a mark of my high respect and esteem for Mrs. ——. I have visited her country in haste, write in haste, and leave it with admiration and respect.
>
> WINFIELD SCOTT.

Asa Kittle, the Blind Murderer.

The Attorney-General of the State visited Troy on Friday and held a long consultation with the District-Attorney in relation to the case of ASA KITTLE, the blind boy, under indictment for the murder of his father and mother. The Troy *Times* says that the Attorney-General and District-Attorney agree upon one thing—that it would be little less than inhuman to try the blind and half-idiotic boy upon the capital charge, but as the law now stands there is no other alternative presented. The Attorney-General returned to Albany and promised to consult the Governor and Judiciary Committee of the Senate as to the expediency of passing a law granting Judges power in cases of this kind—when the prisoner is blind and partially idiotic or deaf and dumb—to confine them in some asylum or retreat other than a State prison. If the propriety of such a law is admitted by these gentlemen, the Attorney-General will draw up such bill and ask the Legislature to pass it; in which case KITTLE's trial will go over to the June session of the Court, otherwise it will proceed next week.

Washington Interference in the Military Academy at West Point.

The Hoboken *Daily Democrat* insists that the House Committee reached the very root of the difficulty at West Point when they say that "extenuation" of the action of the officers is found in the fact that "their efforts to maintain discipline, heretofore, have not been properly sustained by the authorities at Washington, and that sentences of Courts-martial, providing for the dismissal of cadets, have almost universally been remitted." The writer says the Academy is the creature or child of the "authorities at Washington." Legislation and its executive application make it what it is, can do anything with it, build it up or destroy it; and all its experience goes to show that, when the decisions of the Academic Board are sustained at Washington, (and their decisions are suicidal if not in the interests of discipline,) all things go on quietly and well. If Washington be right, West Point is right. If not, not.

Again, the treatment of officers after graduation, reacts upon the discipline of the Academy. Are officers transferred from one corps to another, gaining rank; then back to the original corps over the heads of those who once ranked them? Are they encouraged by assignments to special or extra duty, to improve themselves to their professional advantage and country's good, or do politicians clamor effectually against this, and rest not till every such avenue is closed by law against the officer, and in fine, when a crisis comes which tries men's souls, are they treated, as they have a right to claim, professionally, by the authorities; or left without that moral support they have a right to ask as a spring-board against the antagonist forces with which they have to contend? For instance, when the rebellion broke out, had the "authorities at Washington," the Executive, ordered that any officer of the army who tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy, should be confined till the close of the war and then drummed out of the service, and any officer of the United States Army found fighting in the enemy's ranks should be tried and shot as a deserter—instead of, as was the fact, accepting their resignations, we had almost said, inviting them—how many of those brave and able men (as to our cost they showed themselves) would have been found on the "State rights" side? Neither heaven nor earth could have asked it of them. In the judgment of history, "the authorities at Washington," and not the Military Academy, will be held responsible that these brothers in arms fought against each other.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week ending Saturday, Feb. 11, the market has exhibited more of life and activity than for some weeks past. Sales have been more numerous, and the attendance at the public auctions held at the Exchange large. It is to be expected, however, at this season of the year that a greater interest should be evinced in real estate matters, and therefore, although business has been better for a week, it does not as yet give signs of that healthy action which for a long time past has been anxiously hoped and looked for. As to the sales that have occurred, nothing of special note has characterized them, except it may be that about one-third of those made have been effected at public auction, instead of as heretofore, almost exclusively under Court orders. As to the prices obtained for the property disposed of, it must be admitted that they have ruled low, but as an offset to this fact, it may also be stated, that in no instance has any real estate of special merit been brought forward, or large sales made of any property, which would be likely to call out the buying public and thus create a strong competition. It is particularly this feature which is now wanting in the market, for, in the small lots of realty offered, investors, in a body, do not consider it worth their while to put in an appearance at the Exchange; whereas, if a great sale was projected, at which eligibly-located houses or lots were to be auctioned off, the attendance would certainly be large, and a successful result of the transaction almost sure to follow. There are, as yet, no indications of any great depreciation in values. Very little unimproved property is being offered publicly, and such of this class as has been recently sold at private sale has brought good figures. Any decline that may be apparent in real estate is principally confined to improved property, and this is but natural, for, with a fall in the price of building material and labor, a corresponding decrease must be expected in the perfected improvements. This being admitted, it has been predicted generally that this Spring would witness a great decline in the rental value of property, a state of affairs which as yet at any rate does not exist, and which, if the opinions of those dealing in real estate can be taken as authority, will not occur this season. In conversations with a number of leading brokers during the past week, all with one exception have expressed the opinion that rents will remain about the same as last year. It may be that the interests of business require this system of belief, but in several instances upon talking with individuals who design making a change in their location this season, we have learned that it was almost impossible to make any arrangements for the year at a less rate than that heretofore paid. It is true that in the up-town cross-streets whole blocks of houses are standing vacant. These are, however, erected for sale and not to let, for when once leased they depreciate in value as new houses, and owners therefore decline all overtures, except those tending to a transfer of title. The market, it is said, is not overstocked with desirable private dwellings to be had on hire. As to business property, as has always been the case, rents will follow the line of trade, and to a great extent be regulated thereby. Eligibility of location and adaptation to the uses of the required business are of course the essential desired qualities, while the price of occupation will depend mainly upon the demand, and activity incident to prosperity.

The sales of City real estate at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4, amounted in the total to $299,200. For the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 11, $272,612 represents the aggregate value of the transactions effected. The sales made on each business day were as follows: Tuesday, Feb. 7, $83,175; Wednesday, Feb. 8, $61,687; Thursday, Feb. 9, $109,050; Friday, Feb. 10, $18,700. The aggregate is not as large as for the week previous, but the sales have been more numerous and greater in variety. The following auctioneers conducted auctions during the week: Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., Roberts & McGuire, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., James M. Miller, Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, and B. P. Fairchild. In addition to the above, Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., on Friday, at the Exchange, disposed of Brooklyn property to the amount of $27,000, and on Wednesday, at the same place, BLACKWELL & MARKS sold a farm of sixty acres, near Stamford, Conn., for $3,050. On Monday, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold Brooklyn property to the amount of $15,775, the auction taking place in that city. The sales noted embrace the week's business.

In regard to business for the coming week the announcements thus far made are not numerous, nor do the proposed sales demand special mention. The transactions projected for next week, however, are quite heavy. The following is the programme for the present week:

To-morrow, Tuesday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a Supreme Court sale in partition, will dispose of the improved property located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Reade streets, the lot having a front on the first-named street of 36 feet 10 inches, and on the last of 19 feet. To-morrow, also, JAMES M. MILLER, at a legal sale, will dispose of a four-story brick store and lot, situated on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. While in addition, to-morrow, JOHNSON & MILLER advertise the positive sale, to close an estate, of two three-story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, near Willoughby-avenue, in that city. Wednesday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at a foreclosure sale, will sell four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street. On the same day E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer at public auction property on the north-east corner of Washington and Rector streets, and at an executor's sale a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 312 East Twenty-first-street. JAMES M. MILLER will also offer on Wednesday a lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, west of Third-avenue.

Thursday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. advertise the largest proposed auction of the week and one which will probably attract considerable attention. The sale is made by order of the executor of EDWARD GALLAGHER, deceased, and the schedule embraces improved and unimproved property located, respectively, on Broadway, East Twenty-fifth-street, East Thirty-eighth-street, West Fourth-street, Duane-street, and Second-avenue.

Saturday, JAMES M. MILLER, at a foreclosure sale, will dispose of a Thirty-eighth-street lot east of Third-avenue; and this sale, with those above referred to, include all thus far made public or expected to take place.

During the past week our advertised list of both City and country property, for sale and on lease, has been extremely large, and for reference valuable. City property desirably located has thus been advertised by nearly all the leading real estate firms in the City, and a large number of special notices have also appeared. The list of suburban property offered has, in addition, occupied considerable space. To particularize the business houses or individual brokers offering the various classes of property at private sale would be a difficult task, and the attention of parties seeking investments is therefore specially called to our business columns, and to the notices therein to be found, as they appear from day to day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. FOR SALE.—The store property No. 375 6th-av., north-west corner of 23d-st., about 28x65; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER of 17th-st., offer for sale the following houses, and recommend them very cheap and worthy the attention of purchasers:

39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x55x100, hard wood	$35,000
19th-st., near 5th-av., three story, brown stone, high-stoop, 22x60x100, fine order	30,000
22d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high-stoop, 27x65x100, splendid order	50,000
34th-st., near 7th-av., four story, brown stone, English basement, 16x55x100, very desirable and cheap	20,000
51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22.6x58x100, hard wood, marble hall, leasehold	27,500
38th-st., near Broadway, four story, brick and brown stone, 17x50x100, with furniture, English basement	21,000
79th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x55x100, hard wood	25,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x60x100.5, superbly finished in hard wood, built in best manner	40,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60x100	27,500
55th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 16.8x50x100	17,000

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PROPERTY OWNED by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staple sts., with a fine and very large marble building, with steam power, &c., about 100x100, and a substantial one-story brick store-house, about 50x100 feet.

ALSO FOR SALE:

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The marble banking building, about 37 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, near Pine-st., and adjoining the Metropolitan Bank.

Also on Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., through to Franklin-alley, the fine brown-stone building lately occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, about 50x150, with lights on three sides, heated by steam, and modern in every respect.

ALSO TO LET:

The spacious, well-lighted, airy banking floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x90 feet, supplied with large vaults, &c., &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH-AV.:

East 18th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone	$14,000
East 13th-st., near 3d-av., four story, brown stone	16,000
East 12th-st, near 4th-av., four story, brick	27,500
East 28th-st., near 4th-av., three story, brick	26,500

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary or other business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side and 110 feet on the other, containing one four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A VERY DESIRABLE property on one of the leading business thoroughfares of the City, leased for a term of years, at 25,000 per annum, will be sold at a tempting figure to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS, BETWEEN 59th and 72d sts., including the whole front between 72d and 73d sts. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE—West 45th-st., handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $28,000, with carpets, oil-cloth and chandeliers. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, FACING THE Park, including many valuable corners, and situated between 59th and 86th sts., for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., and on most of the cross streets near the same, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, WELL LOCATED in cross streets, near Lexington, Madison, 5th, 6th, and 7th avs., for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—For sale, a 2-story and attic brick dwelling, 20x58. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUE houses for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x80x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY.—The Real Estate Circular mailed upon receipt of stamp. Lot, 132d-st., near 5th-av., $3,200. Call for diagram. Very cheap.

A NEW 5TH-AV. CORNER WELL-LOCATED dwelling for sale low; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, No. 33 William-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 32D-ST., AT LOW PRICE of $13,500, three-story high-stoop brick house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR sale or to lease on favorable terms, splendidly located near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn; contains twelve lots; part now used as a foundry, but is suitable for almost any purpose; can be divided, if required; substantial brick buildings, &c. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts., Brooklyn; choicest locality in XIXth Ward; house is in superb order, with all improvements. For sale to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRABLE dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st.; No. 49 Orange-st.; No. 18 Nassau-st.; No. 98 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st., New-York.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ON CLINTON-AV.—Large house, ample grounds; terms easy; location unequaled; may exchange. SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, stationary wash-stands and tubs, with an abundant supply of spring water, ice-house, (filled,) large stable, &c.; six acres of land, forest and ornamental trees, fine lawn, croquet ground, fountain, &c., vegetables, fruits, and all that can be desired in a residence for either Winter or Summer.

Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY, located within the proposed City limits.—Water fronts on the Harlem and East Rivers and at Port Morris; lots on the boulevards, avenues and cross streets near the Third-avenue drawbridge; villa sites; plots of acres, well located for investment, and gentlemen's residences, for sale or to lease, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY HANDSOME gentleman's residence at Newport, valued at $60,000, for a City house located between Lexington and 6th avs., above 34th-st., or Madison and 6th avs., below 34th-st. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mallick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

LONG BRANCH—COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished, for the coming season; also very desirable places within one mile of the ocean, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean drive, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Also desirable residences at Far Rockaway. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE small brick houses, containing all improvements, and varying in prices from $5,000 to $9,000; well located in Jersey City, near the ferry, with good surroundings; rented and owned by one party, for a medium or small size desirable house situated near the line of Broadway or 6th-av., and between 34th and 49th sts. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE of fifteen acres in Stamford, within one mile of depot, surrounded by residences of New-York merchants, for City house well located, between 4th and 6th avs., 26th and 59th sts. Price not to exceed $40,000. Difference will be paid in cash. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. S., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH MARINE VILLA TO LET—From the 10th of June to the 15th of September, a cottage completely furnished; stabling for three horses, coach-house for two carriages, produce of a well-stocked kitchen-garden, use of cow, well-stocked ice-house, billiard-room; every convenience and comfort on the premises; the house fronts the ocean and has its own bathing-ground. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, beautifully located on the Harlem River, near 3d-av. iron bridge, surrounded by handsome trees, with quantity of land attached to suit purchaser. A rare chance for an institution. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FURnished house to rent, 38th-st., near Park-av., 16x50x100; three story, brown stone. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with English basement and all the modern improvements; in splendid condition, in 22d-st., near Lexington-av. The furniture for sale. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 158 Reade-st.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS houses for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, apply for responsible tenants to Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A STORE AND BASEMENT STORE, second door from Broadway, No. 5 Waverley-place; immediate possession; store from May 1 and upper part from April 1. No. 21 Clinton-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICES, one a corner, in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, first floor. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES for a term of years, premises No. 34 Bond-st. Apply to D. BERRIEN, No. 228 Pearl-st.; 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CHURCH PROPERTY WANTED.—The Trustees of any church, (or the owner of any building suitable for alteration,) situated west of 3d-av., between Canal and 16th sts., who are willing to dispose of the same to a small congregation, at a reasonable price, are invited to address, with proposals, W. DE V., Station D, Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses for first-class tenants. Parties wishing to rent please send particulars to office of A. JOURNEY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENTING in every part of the City. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 25TH AND 38TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Michael T. Condon, surviving executor of Edward Gallagher, deceased:

BROADWAY—The two lots, with the improvements thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, commencing 49.11 feet south of 120th-st.

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The two lots, with the improvements thereon, situate on the southerly side of East 25th-st., commencing 300 feet east of 2d-av.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the southerly side of East 38th-st., 340.9¼ feet east of 2d-av.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The lot of land on the southerly side of 38th-st., 181.11 feet west of 1st-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER WOOSTER AND WEST 4TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FOURTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house, with marble trimmings, and lot, situate on the south-east corner of West 4th and Wooster sts., and known as No. 52. The house is three stories high for forty-five feet, with a two-story extension, covering nearly the entire balance of the lot; contains modern improvements, and is in good order; gas-fixtures and chandeliers sold with the house; lot 20 by 56 feet 8 inches. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. by permit from the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—Valuable real estate, Fifth Ward, north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, valuable Fifth Ward property, located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts., with the buildings and improvements thereon, being 38 feet 10 inches on Hudson-st., 19 feet on Reade-st., 53 feet in depth and 25 feet on rear.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—By order of the Supreme Court—In Partition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 112 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The four lots of land situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 74th-st., and opposite Central Park.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: POSITIVE SALE to close estate of Samuel W. Slocum, deceased—two valuable three-story attic and cellar brick houses, Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Willoughby-av. Particulars at offices of auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 312 EAST 21ST-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Charles C. Mowton, Esq., trustee under will of John Mowton deceased:

EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The very desirable three-story and basement brick high-stoop house and lot No. 312 East 21st-st., south side, about 190 feet east of 2d-av.; house 20x40.2 feet, and extension 20x12.1 feet, (with party wall west side,) contains sixteen rooms, water-closet, bath-room, hot and cold water throughout; lot 20x92 feet.

Sold subject to a lease until May 1, 1871, at $1,200 per annum. Terms of sale, cash.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE TENEMENT PROPERTY. NORTH-EASTERLY CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

The valuable plot south-east corner Washington and Rector sts., containing in front 55 feet, in rear 60 feet 7 inches, in depth 87 feet 9 inches on Rector-st. and 91 feet 6 inches on north side, be the said dimension more or less.

This location is admirably adapted for tenements, offering rare opportunities for light and ventilation. Can be improved to command an income of from 15 to 17 per cent.

For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased. Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—the four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—the six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—the store.

120th-st.,—the three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 120th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

DRY GOODS.

FINAL

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF THE

SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 13,

purpose commencing (and to continue for one week) a great clearing-out sale in the Cloak and Fur Departments.

Black Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	$12 to $8
Black Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	15 to 10.
Black Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	25 to 15.
Black Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	35 to 20.
Black Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	40 to 25.
Real Astrakhan Sacques, reduced from	30 to 20.
Real Astrakhan Sacques, reduced from	33 to 23.
Real Astrakhan Sacques, reduced from	35 to 25.

The above are all genuine first-class goods, and well worthy the attention of their patrons and customers.

In the Fur Department, great bargains are offered by the very material reduction of prices.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Call special attention to the unusual bargains now offering in

SILKS,	VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,	HOSIERY
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,	LINENS,
	FANCY GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY,	CLOAKS,
CLOTHS,	PRINTS,
FURS,	GLOVES,
CAMBRICS,	AND

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

which will be offered on MONDAY, Feb. 13, as follows:

SILKS.

The arrival of large invoices of plain BLACK GROS GRAIN, BLACK CASHMERE DE SOIE, and PLAIN COLORED and FANCY SILKS, enables us to offer great inducements to purchasers at unprecedentedly low prices.

DRESS GOODS.

3 cases MAGDALA MIXTURES, 25-inch, suitable for house and street wear, at 25c. per yard.

IMPERIAL STRIPES.

2 cases Gray and Black Imperial Stripes, 25-inch, suitable for Spring wear, at 25c.

ENGLISH SATINS.

2 cases real English Cloth, superior to any ever offered, at 50c. and 60c. Also, Real French Satins, all colors, at 50c.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.

100 pieces real French EMPRESS CLOTHS, warranted all wool, all colors, suitable for the coming season, at 50c., worth 75c.

ALSO,

One case, all wool Black Empress, a real bargain at 75c., standard retail price $1 per yard.

BLACK ALPACA.

5 cases of the celebrated Buffalo Brand, finest grades at 75c., 80c., and 85c., worth $1, $1 12 and $1 25. Particular attention is called to these goods as being superior to any offered in the City.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS,

ONE YARD AND A HALF WIDE.

An additional invoice of our ALL WOOL FRENCH PLAIDS, six quarters wide, at $1 per yard, worth $2 50. These goods are well worthy the attention of every lady. An examination of the goods is respectfully solicited.

ALSO,

The entire balance of our ALL WOOL FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL FRENCH SERGES and PRINTED FLANNELS, at exceedingly low prices.

HOSIERY.

200 dozen real BALBRIGAN HOSE will be offered at a great sacrifice.

KID GLOVES.

Another large invoice of the celebrated manufacture of Felix Combe, at $1 50 per pair.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

BLACK VELVETEENS

AT A GREAT BARGAIN,

SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.

BLACK SILKS

AT TEMPTING PRICES.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

WM. H. LEE,

NO. 277 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 199 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to A. RUMRILL & CO., No. 273 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK AND COLORED
LYONS SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an unsurpassed stock of the LATEST COLORINGS IN SILKS, adapted for

EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES, in MEDIUM, RICH and EXTRA QUALITIES, at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere for the same grade of goods.

ALSO,

BLACK TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
FAILLES.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
CHECKS, &C., &C.

Of the celebrated makers.

"BONNET," "TAPISSIER" AND OTHERS, offering the finest assortment and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING, WHITE GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Have opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of

4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
TUCKED MUSLIN FOR DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
ENGLISH PERCALES AND LONG CLOTHS,
FRENCH DRESS MULLS AND CAMBRICS,
LIGHT AND HEAVY MAKES IN FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

FINE WHITE TOILET QUILTS, all sizes, new and beautiful designs, made expressly for us.

BLANKETS, the balance of our stock, at a great reduction to close the season.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES,

ADAPTED FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDING RECEPTIONS AND EVENING COSTUMES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, a fine collection of New Laces, just received, consisting in part of

POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE TROUSSEAUX.

POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

BARBES, COLLARS, TRIMMING LACES, &c.

RICH VALENCIENNES AND POINT DUCHESS FLOUNCINGS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS AND TRIMMINGS LACES.

BLACK, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE FLOUNCINGS.

TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c., &c.

The above will be sold at a great reduction on former prices, offering unusual inducements to purchasers.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture and fixtures of the Gladstone House, corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 15 and 16, the entire furniture and fixtures of the above-named hotel. It will embrace elegant black walnut and rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom of every kind and description; rich carpets and oil-cloths, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, beds and mattresses, desks, counters, office furniture, &c. By order of mortgagees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

180 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
188 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
50 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
1,554 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS. For particulars see advertisement on fifth page.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, SEEING IN THE Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of Jan. 20, 1871, a note of the revised statutes of the Committee of Twenty, and stating their authority to obtain of Trinity Church any amount of money by legal proceedings, as a compensation for their services rendered, and draw ten per cent. for so doing. These last proceedings must be false, and obliges the Standing Committee of New-Jersey, for administration of the estate of Jans Bogardus, of New-York City and elsewhere, to issue the following notice:

To the honorable Warden and Vestrymen of Trinity Church of New-York City: You are hereby notified against acknowledging any person or persons, or committee, in any interest touching the estate of the late Annake Jans Bogardus, deceased, of New-York, except by and through the administrators, with the will annexed, now pending before the Surrogate of New-York City, dated this 11th day of February, 1871.

HENRY D. DOWE,
JOHN T. VREELAND,
HENRY VANDUYNE,
CORNELIUS C. RIKER,
} Committee.
CHARLES QUINBY, Secretary of Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOSITION for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A TAME DEER, TWO YEARS old; is used to be with children. Inquire at No. 35 East 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

COCOA FOR INVALIDS.—NUTRITIOUS and digestive pancreatic cocoa. Specially prepared for sufferers from indigestion, debility, and pulmonary complaints; is highly nutritious, easily digested and palatable, and adapted for the most delicate stomach. Sold in tins from 1s. 6d. by all chemists and Italian warehousemen, and by the manufacturers, SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, W.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 35 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $18, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 37th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria	Wed., Mar. 1
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria	Wed., Mar. 8
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian	Wed., Mar. 15

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes.. Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Feb. 22, at 12½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Mar. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau).Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.		$1,804,275 32
For Interest		371,361 26
For Interest, &c., accrued		100,535 13
Total		$2,276,171 71
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,013 57	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	282,736 29	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, &c.	609,554 60	$1,422,304 46
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,384 91	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same	2,418,355 33	
Loans on Policies in force	2,314,027 79	
United States and New-York State Stocks	706,850 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	680,428 53	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	688,725 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $866,312.]		
Interest due to date, and all other property	58,384 32	$6,924,116 00

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.
LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. PARMLEE, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—GOLD INTEREST seven per cent. will be paid, on first-class leasehold store property, worth $150,000, for three or five years; principals only apply to H., Post-office Box No. 6,759.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 28, 1870.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. | SHARES, $100 EACH.
OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
New-York Life Insurance Building.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, MARKETMEN and others.

The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.

Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stand or stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.

But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands, in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. in cash, on subscribing, and the balance in installments of 25 per cent., as called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.

By order of the Board.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, COURTLANDT PALMER, W. M. JOHNSON, } Committee on Subscriptions.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES promptly cashed at the lowest market rate: also, money to loan on New-York City, Westchester County and New-Jersey real estate.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, NO. 16 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant square, to let one handsome large room, with board, suitable for one or two occupants; a rare opportunity for gentlemen of culture and studious habits.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE board, with use of bath, in a private family; west side. Address DELTA, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, COMfortable, third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen; 54th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to J. C., Box No. 16, Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable, neat and tidy young woman as cook; no objection to a part of the washing; is an excellent cook of meats, game, pastry; good baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c. American, English, French, Irish, Scotch, German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit dresses and operate on the machine. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel with a lady; best of reference. Call at or address No. 345 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads of all kinds; good City references. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SERVANT, A situation as nurse; willing to make herself useful; is a good sewer; has the best of City references from her last employer, who can be seen. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washer; is competent to take either situation; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish best City reference. Call or address No. 423 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS a first-class designer of fashions and cutter of cloaks, suits and dresses, a few engagements in private families, by the day or week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Call or address new No. 12 2d-st., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; goes out first of the week. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF competent help, in City and country, please notice they can be supplied with house-keepers, governesses, ladies' maids, and nurses to travel, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, family seamstresses and nurses, first-class cooks, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also girls for general house-work, Protestants and others, with good references. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, as waiters, cooks, laundresses, nurses, maids, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., will constantly find reliable persons of all nationalities, at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found the best places ready for all capable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. N. B.—Girls with good recommendations will be sent for at their residences.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER (DRUG-STORE,) first class cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and lady's maids, of all nationalities, can be constantly found, for either City or country.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS FOR country and City can be obtained at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; established fourteen years.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener, including cold and hot grapery work; wife would take charge of dairy if required; his experience in this country for the past fourteen years enables him to refer to first-class families as to his ability in the above line. Address W. M. B., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A PERMANENT PLACE AS gardener and general superintendent of a gentleman's place; thoroughly acquainted in all the departments; is a first-class man; would take charge of a small farm, with garden; small family; references to first families in New-York. Address for one week Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady man, Protestant, a first-class groom and City driver; will come well recommended from his last employer. Call or address H. L., private stable No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 9 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a quiet private family by a middle-aged man; good City references. Address WAITER, No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as bar-tender or waiter. Address D. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks, South Brooklyn.

A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS GOOD CITY recommendations desires a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in every respect. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; generally useful, sober and trustworthy; best City reference. Call on or address K. H., No. 124 West 18th-st., private stables, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 128 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., are wanted girls of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for the different kinds of work in City and country; well recommended girls will be sent for at their residences.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, about 35 years old, who can take care of an infant and supervise older children; must have good reference. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, A Protestant woman to do most of the work. Apply at No. 673 Lexington-av., near 56th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; none but those well recommended need apply at No. 7 East 35th-st., between 10 and 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.
FIRST MATINEE OF LORD LYTTON'S MONEY.
Doors open at 1 P. M., to begin at 1½ P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 13,
For the first time this season, Robertson's charming Comedy,
HOME,
with the following cast, as originally played in this theatre:

Col. John White..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Dorrison..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Capt. Mountraffe..........Mr. J. H. STODDARDT
Bertie Thompson..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
George..........Mr. PECK
Mrs. Pinchbeck...Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Lucy Dorrison..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Dora Thornaugh..........Miss HELEN TRACY

To be followed by (for the first time in the Theatre) Coleman's Comedietta,
BLUE DEVILS.

James Megrim..........Mr. J. H. STODDART
Demison..........Mr. M. LANIGAN
James..........Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Bailiff..........Mr. W. QUIGLEY
Annette..........Miss HELEN TRACY.

TUESDAY EVENING—Last night of OURS.
WEDNESDAY, (third time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (fourth time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

In rehearsal, and to be produced shortly
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's Comedietta,
A MORNING CALL.
Also in rehearsal, and will be played for the first time this season, Morton's Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy,
BIRTH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION,
MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1871.
Production of the superb burlesque, entitled
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Preceded by the favorite drama,
NORAH CREINA,
produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
COLEMAN CHILDREN.
In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Fund for the Relief of the
CITY OF STRASBOURG.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1871.

The following artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo-Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. J. HILL, Tenore.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso.
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianiste.
Miss FRANCESCA TEDESCA, Violiniste.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. HENRY TIMM, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. D. DACHAUER, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Musical Director.

Tickets, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.
SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON RECITATIONS.
SECOND AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15,
At 3½ o'clock,
ENOCH ARDEN.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MARIE SEEBACH.—FAREWELL PERformances.—Stadt Theatre. Monday—Adrienne Lecouvreur. Seebach, Adrienne; Veneta, Princess. Tuesday—Uriel Acosta. Wednesday—Hamlet. Seebach as Ophelia.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, FEB 13, ON LORD BACON.
In Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, in the Hall of Packer Institute, at 3 o'clock,
SAVONAROLA.

MRS. DR. MARY DIXON JONES will commence a course of her popular lectures in the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, first lecture free, on MONDAY, Feb. 13.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight pe cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $806,060.

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,670,343 83.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE RICHELIEU PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mattison and others.

SARATOGA.

*** TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

Near 6th-av.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS..........as..........FANCHON

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE
in
HUNTED DOWN.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
IL TROVATORE,
Under the direction of
Signor L. ALBITES,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1871,
For the benefit of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.

Leonora..........Miss NIMERGER
Azucena..........Mme. GAZZANIGA
Manrico..........Signor LEONI
Count di Luna..........Dr. VALENTINE

Full Orchestra and Chorus.
CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor.
Tickets $2. Private boxes (holding four) $10.
Tickets and boxes can be had at G. Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CARNIVAL EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Issue excursion tickets, from New-York to Washington, D. C., and return, for $7 65 for the round trip, to those desirous of attending the carnival, to be held Feb. 20 and 21. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City; at principal stations, and at No. 944 Broadway, New-York.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

THIRD
EUTERPE CONCERT.

J. P. MORGAN..........Conductor
ASSOCIATION HALL, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.
The first WALPURGIS NIGHT by the Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Solos by Miss IDA ROSENBURGH, Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

EUTERPE

Rehearsal for the Third Concert, Association Hall, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2½ P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d13-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the offices of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-law6mM* Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V. in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The management is pleased to announce an engagement with
JAMES M. WEHLI
for a series of
GRAND MATINEES,
commencing on
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, AT 2 P. M.,
assisted by
Mme. SALVOTTE, Soprano.
Herr REMMERTZ, Basso.
Mr. McDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Director.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, branch office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's rooms, corner 5th-av. and 16th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

MATINEES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—BAREBACK RIDING.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.
GRAND BATTOUTE LEAPS.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—BRILLIANT AND DARING ATHLETIC EXERCISES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LILIPUTIAN PONIES.
THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN Readings, at Union League Hall, on MONDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 20th of February, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, the 15th and 22d, at 2 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at Putnam's, No. 308 4th-av.; and also at theatre. Letters on subject of Readings to be addressed to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, No. 128 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BREWSTER and CHARLES W. BREWSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Brewster and Charles W. Brewster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and J. M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph N. Collins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f6-3w1awM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Costello, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1871.
f13-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,348.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George D. Leonard, in said district, one of the bankrupts herein, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of January, 1871.
ja30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,348.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Leonard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; John N. Leonard, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and James B. Edwards, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of George D. Leonard, in said district, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. 27, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK and LOUIS P. FRANK, composing the firm of C. Frank's Sons, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isidor Frank, Charles Frank and Louis P. Frank, comprising the firm of C. Frank's Sons, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the district Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871.
C. VANNIER, Assignee,
f13-law3wM* Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

NO. 2,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLOB KNOLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of February, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlob Knoll, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors in the District Court of said district. MORDAUNT BODINE.
f13-law-3wM* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward Costello, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871.
f13-law3wM* FRANCIS MURRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALLIERE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Balliere, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court, in said district.—Dated at New-York City, Jan. 12, 1870.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
f6-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

RELIGIOUS.

VIRTUE'S REWARD.

The Alleged Advantages of Bad Men Over Good Men in this World—What it Amounts to—Discourse of Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning in Trenor's Lyric Hall, his subject being "The alleged advantage in this world of bad men over good men." The whole current doctrine of the Old Testament was, he said, that the good man had good things and the bad man bad things. The good man was blessed with children growing up around him, with luxury and wealth, peace of mind and long life, while the bad man had his children die around him, his cattle seized with disease, his houses burned, his crops wasted, and he himself was cut down suddenly and destroyed. The Hebrew theory of rewards and punishments was money down. They wanted long and prosperous lives as a reward for serving God. When Jacob had his vision of the ladder, on which angels were ascending, he gave expression to the vow that if God would give him the victory over his enemies, and bring him safe home, then would he choose Him to be his God, and serve and obey Him. No man ever trusted in the Lord and was forsaken. This was the language of the text, and, with numerous other passages of similar import, indicated that the good and the bad had their rewards here. Is a good man in trouble? Said the preacher, wait and it shall be seen that the tables are turned, and he is made to rejoice in prosperity and hope. For a time, too, the bad man may seem to be prosperous, but suddenly adversity bursts upon him, and he perisheth. The prophets were hunted and put to death, while a wicked Queen sat on the throne, but a terrible retribution followed. Jesus was crucified, but Judas hanged himself. Pilate, who signed his death-warrant, was recalled to Rome in disgrace, and subsequently banished, while a thousand years of retribution followed this single crime. When Job was afflicted, his friends crowded around him and protested that such afflictions could not be the reward of a good man; but Job persisted in declaring that he was good, and God, after having tried and purified him in the fires of adversity, restored to him his flocks and his herds, wealth and long life, an hundred fold augmented. It was atheistic for a man to entertain the belief that another world must be necessary to make this world square. Now and then, they say, a bad man like NAPOLEON may be stricken down, and a good man like GEORGE PEABODY rewarded here; but as a rule justice is not meted out here. This is to deny the overruling providence of the Creator. They assume to create any unjust system in the next world, because they claim there is an unjust system in this. You live in a brown-stone front today, I live in a hut; to-morrow I shall have the brown stone, and you shall dwell in the hut. Today you eat *paté de fois gras* and I eat tripe; to-morrow you shall eat tripe and I the *paté de fois gras*. This would be atheism, and an utter failure of the vindication of the justice of God. The truth was that mere good intentions are not sufficient to secure the reward of wealth, prosperity and happiness. It requires that a man shall be diligent, wise, understand the world and use it with clear and politic perception. Jesus was not crucified for his goodness, but because he was so impolitic as to array the Scribes and Pharisees and Saduces against him. Man gets what he earns, no more and no less. A thief without the genius for success in his profession, is a failure, and falls into the hands of the authorities, who have been watching for such failure, while the thief with genius may be the owner of opera-houses and theatres, and drive the finest team on the road. On the other hand, if the good man is unsuccessful and baffled, it is not so because he is good, but because he is stupid. The preacher then proceeded to show that bad men were punished by their own accusing consciences, by isolation from the good and pure, without friendships, and in constant terror of the authority of penal law; while on the other hand, the good, though he may have lacked the genius and adaptability to acquire wealth, is not unhappy; he enjoys peace of mind, and brings around his own soul the light and purity of God. To such an one the keys of all paradises are accessible, and he bears about in his own bosom a perpetual paradise.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CHRISTIAN

A Blow at Dogmatists and Sectarians by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The snow-storm had the effect, yesterday morning, of so lessening the attendance at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, that seats were to be obtained with ease, in all parts of the edifice. Generally, standing room is looked upon as a luxury at the morning service. Those, however, who did venture out through the storm were amply repaid for their trouble by one of the most eloquent and liberal sermons which it has been the lot of Mr. BEECHER to preach for many months past. He took for his text the fifth verse of the fifth chapter of First Timothy:

> "Now, the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned."

By way of introduction, Mr. BEECHER said: I have already spoken upon this passage defining what the end of the commandment means, namely, the creation of a spirit of benevolence, charity, love, or whatever other name your philosophy may give to the qualities implied by those names. And that it might not be supposed that the charity here implied is a mere mild sentiment, a mere well-wishing, kind of weak, or at least feeble disposition, the Apostle gives a specification of Christian charity. It is a feeling that rises, not from any casual impulse of nature, but that love which springs only from a pure heart—a heart which has been divinely developed—that is a heart in which the moral and spiritual elements predominate over the lower nature. Out from the very highest moral and spiritual sentiment of man's being must his love spring which is the aim of the commandment to produce. We are not, however, to imagine that though the end of this spirit is to produce happiness it will always be manifested in creating pleasure. No. It seeks human enjoyment through human perfection, and, therefore, it is always allied with the spirit of justice. Love out of a pure heart—out of the noblest instincts—love that carries with it a sound conscience—this is a love that bears with it moral purity and discriminating equity. Still, it might be supposed that it was a sentiment that is exerted upon men for their present happiness; therefore, to correct that mistake, it is added with faith unfeigned. Faith is the evidence of things not seen; it is higher than the scientific side of the mind—when by science you mean the art of knowledge through the use of the senses. When we consider all that is implied in the passage in question, we see that the love here spoken of is the highest action of the human soul conceivable. The commandment here given may be, in consonance with the general teachings of the Bible, assumed to represent God's life and disposition. It is a transcript of the Divine life as well as of the Divine law. That there are many things which men are commanded to do, both by revelation and external nature, which do not equally pertain to God, cannot be denied. But that the great end of final existence is the same with God and man, we are not left to doubt. Benevolence is the end of law in heaven as well as on the earth, with God as well as with his children; it includes all, being the highest and the lowest. It is to be remembered, therefore, that now and hereafter we are and shall be under a law which is training toward one great end, the development of a superlative feeling of benevolence. The second point to be inferred from this is that the genius of creation and the genius of philosophy may be inferred to be benevolent. This does not exclude the use of forceful elements, but it does determine the purpose for which they are made, and it does determine the average course taken to be of necessity divinely benevolent; it indicates which way time is traveling, which way all philosophy is traveling. Nature, though capable of teaching much, has as yet taught us but little. It is undoubtedly susceptible of teaching far more than men have ever yet found out. Men have found out but little in respect to God from nature. We have found out how he treats the lowest form of animated existence, but nowhere do we get any hints of that benevolence in his character which is proclaimed to be his most glorious attribute by Christianity. I do not believe that the argument of Divine benevolence can be sustained in nature. Nature is full of contradiction; force in the history of the world has been stronger than right, cruelty has had more scope than kindness. Ruling love is only revealed by the Gospel. Even when looking at the great struggling masses of humanity, with their limited range of enjoyments and their constant stock of cares and troubles, it would be difficult to say that God is benevolent. It may appear different to one who, having been born amid plenty, with little to annoy and air the pleasures of life at command, but O how hard must life and Providence seem to the friendless, homeless, poverty-stricken soul! God does not act alike to all; to the animal He is force, force irresistible; to the undeveloped man He is still force with an element of kindness, but to the soul that has been born unto the light He is a friend full of kindness and benevolence. In order, therefore, to fully understand the dealing of God with humanity we must entirely abandon the heathen idea of pain, and the idea that until lately found utterance from Christian pulpits, that God had the right to impose pain for His own pleasure. Now, you cannot, by calling a being by another name, make him love suffering without representing him as malignant. No being, be he subject or sovereign, can produce misery for its own sake without being himself infernal. Many a man has offered prayers to the devil when he thought he was kneeling at the throne of God. The Christian idea of suffering is, that it is a means to an end; that the end is so desirable as to justify the means used to bring it about. The conception of God sitting, enjoying the suffering of the damned, is infernal, and enough to make men renounce their faith in Eternal goodness. It is an atrocious slander upon the grandeur and love of the Ruler of the universe. But, say some, is there not Scripture for it? There is Scripture for anything that man wants. There is Scripture for it just as there are assassins' knives in the ore in the mountain. Scripture is like a great forest into which you may enter and select good wood which you may pervert to the basest purposes on earth. Scripture is the most malleable thing in the universe. It is part of the education of man to learn to make the right use of it. At this point Mr. BEECHER referred to the fact that the preaching of the present day is not so much defective in its logical statements of doctrine as in the emphasis that it lays upon certain dogmas, the tendency of which is to produce a wrong impression concerning the character of the Deity. God, said he, loves the world not because Christ coaxed him into it, but because it would be foreign to his nature to do anything else. Out of infinite depths of kindness came forth this expression of love. As your mother would, in childhood, take you upon her knee and unravel your difficulties and help you out of your faults, so does the heart of God deal with humanity. God takes every human soul, not to love it when they are worth loving, but to mold them into benevolence. Now even while your heart is far from love, while yet there may be the whirl of passion in your veins, you are beloved by God. Look up, and see His smiling face! If I could have had this explained to me in youth, it would have done more to make me a Christian than the countless expostulations that constantly greeted me. Not until I was twenty-five years of age did I come fully to appreciate the beauty of this doctrine. Before that I felt myself as it were outside of a garden, assailed by the storms and tempests, while inside I was assured all was sunshine. Yet such I was informed was the condition of things that until my heart was changed God could not love me, and consequently could not enter. The side of justice and law was presented to me. These I understood had to be encountered first; then the smiles of love were to be enjoyed. But I could not see how justice was to be met until love itself was moved in my interest. Love was moved and is always moved, and is the great compromiser with law and justice. Mr. BEECHER then referred to the difficulties existing between different churches, and said that though they were undoubtedly of great service, he could not be persuaded to reject any man as a brother Christian who had the law of love written upon his heart, merely because he had not got it in the way specified by this or that Church. Colleges are useful, they are meant to instruct men, but if a man gets instruction without going there, has not the end been achieved, and what is there left to grumble about? I don't think, said he, that when I meet a man who shows by his daily walk in life, by his general goodness of heart, that the principles of Christianity are in his heart, I have any right to ask him how he came by them. He may be a Universalist, or even a Unitarian—that has nothing to do with the matter, if he is in the meaning of our text a Christian, I take him by the hand. Should a Universalist, Unitarian, or a Swedenborgian come to the Church and seek admission as members, as such I should oppose them, but as Christians, dogma apart, I should be happy to welcome them, and the more of them the better. As the Sabbath was made for man so was the Church, and so were theological dogmas, and not man for them. Benevolence is that for which orthodoxy works, and when that is achieved the end is wrought. But you say can a man be a Christian who does not believe in Christ? That is the puzzler. He cannot. But I think a man may believe in Christ who does not believe in Christ's name. Using that name in its superficial meaning means nothing. The name stands for certain qualities—love, purity, truth, faith and obedience to God. The man who believes in these and has them in his heart, is a Christian, no matter what he thinks about the name. There is many a man who believes in Christ, only he don't call it by that name; and there are many orthodox persons who are remarkably free from Christianity. The question after all is, has a man got the spirit of Christ in his heart? If he has, he is a Christian, no matter by what name called; and he is a stranger to the Savior, even if the most rigid of dogmatists, if he has not got charity out of a pure heart and a good conscience with faith unfeigned.

LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

In What Sense are Calamities Providential?—Discourse by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, discoursed, yesterday morning, on the subject, "In What Sense are Calamities Providential," selecting his text from the thirteenth chapter of Luke, fourth verse:

> "Or those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?"

The reverend gentleman remarked that the disaster which occurred upon the Hudson River Railroad on Monday last suggested for consideration the Providence of God as seen in the calamities of life. It was not his purpose to dwell upon those sad and heartrending scenes which it occasioned, but only to use it as an instrument in interpreting the doctrine of Christ. In the time of the Savior men believed that disastrous events were special punishments for special sins, but when the tower fell and eighteen men perished Christ explained the falsity of that theory; He proved that the catastrophe was the result of natural agencies, and if any other persons besides the sufferers were within that building a similar fate would overtake them. This he considered the proper definition of the Providence of God in calamities. If any other twenty-one persons had been in the sleeping-car at the time of the collision they would have fallen victims, no matter what their characters and their moral qualities. Here, as in the case of the man born blind, Christ interpreted Providence in harmony with natural law. There was no superstition. God's physical laws were not suspended or altered in such events, and amid these natural laws we were ever liable to evil or to suffer, and by this principle was God's Providence to be interpreted. In common language it was quite right to use such expressions as sad, special, mysterious and wonderful Providence to express the over-ruling of God as affecting us. The Bible was full of passages showing the controlling power of God in great events and these passages interpret the Divine doctrine. God supplies our wants through natural sources; through physical laws established from the beginning. There was no caprice about His providence; He worked through an invariable method and used His laws as a means of expressing His will to us. The ancients attributed prosperity and happiness to a good god—adversity and pain to an evil one. We understand there is but one Divine Power who knows the moral effect certain calamities will have upon us, and to this end they were permitted. Through His law they are ever brought about, but that fact does not create Him their author. A belief in this theory would make Him the author of sin and create confusion with His Word. He does not want carelessness or negligence in the employment of His works, yet he will not interpose to prevent their results. In such things we were to exercise the faculties He provided us for their prevention, and if He would interpose, and by a miraculous intervention suspend the order of nature, it would be the most terrible calamity that ever befel the human race. He never interposes to effect a particular end. Misfortune and happiness are regularly dispensed, yet not through change of feelings in the Divinity for the recipients, but by the action of natural causes. This theory of special Providence cannot be insisted, otherwise how can we account for the failure of great Christian enterprises against established power? He did not deny that there might be some spiritual communion directing us in many events, but this is different from immediate interposition, of which Scriptural history alone furnished some instances. These calamities taught lessons of Divine power and mercy, by reminding us of the frailty of human life and our dependence on the Creator. In all great concerns of life defeat and victory elternated, and each was employed by Providence as the instrument through which He conveyed His lessons to mankind. Mr. RICHARDSON referred to the Franco-Prussian War to illustrate this theory of God's employment of natural agencies, and showed how the employment of these laws to a greater extent brought defeat to the one and victory to the other. In conclusion he asserted it was pitiable and criminal that we needed such awful lessons to teach us precaution, yet the frightful results negligence often produced was the best lesson of Heaven, and Death, which is given us by Christ.

Services at the Lee-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.—Sermon by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, read for his morning lesson the story of Jesus and the woman of Samaria, and at the point where it is recorded that the woman went and called to her people in the city to come out and see the man who had told her such marvelous truths, he remarked that the curious fact here appears that the first one to preach the Gospel of Jesus in Samaria was a woman. I wonder, said he, what bishop, or priest, or synod gave her orders in the ministry? What havoc the Bible does make with some of the time-honored notions of the day! The prayer which followed contained a most beautiful and touching appeal for pity and shelter for the poor of the great cities, who, in sheds and garrets and cellars, are being exposed to the privations and cold of the season. Oh, when, said he, shall Thy Church be equal to the work before her, and, Christlike, go about doing good. For a text, Mr. SMITH made use of David's reply to Jonathan, first Samuel, twentieth chapter, third verse: "But truly, as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death." The love of David and Jonathan was stronger than the love of women. This love challenges the admiration of every one, and like all genuine love, the falling off of whilom friends had made it all the more tender. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, a man in the midst of trials must have some Jonathan, and a woman some womanly heart to commune with. This is a jewel in the doorway of the truth which I shall present. LUTHER had his Melancthon and his "Queen Catharine," as he loved to call her, and in the midst of his own loved family circle found consolation and shelter from the fierce attacks of Pope and priesthood. A man must have some solid place on which to stand. Philosophy doesn't furnish it. 'Tis found only in the closet. Jesus, our elder brother, will be our sure protection—His Gospel will be our rock, on which we may stand secure. Our text is the warning voice of the providence of God. Between every mortal and death there is but a step. Everywhere, the knell, the coffin, the hearse. Death, death, death. Every gray hair preaches, every wrinkle preaches; time preaches—oh, the nearness of death! Death all around us, and even sometimes we feel the wind of the arrow as it speeds to the heart of some one near to us. The ordinary forms of death make little impression upon us, but there are times when God startles the great heart of the city by some special calamity, and men turn from the hum and stir of business to think on it. The late disaster at Hamburg was one of these. There berths were turned into graves, and cars into coffins. There the sleep of innocent babes, on the arms of affectionate mothers, became the sleep of death. There travelers who expected to land in their homes on the morrow were disembarked on the shores of eternity. In exhorting his hearers to make ready for the coming of death, the speaker urged the necessity of earnest action and a living witness in our spirit. Said he, we must have something beside the remembrance of past experiences; we can't get fat on meals that we ate last Summer, and we can't rely upon last year's sunshine to warm us now. We must have a present witness, must be living children of the living God. And there must be no economy in the matter. We cannot expect the maximum of God's blessings when we yield Him only the minimum of service. It is not enough to have once made profession of faith, and to have joined the Church; we must be alive to the work which every day presents itself. Some church members are too much like the poor workman in a pickle-factory, who expected the curious process would preserve him also. Some men, sleeping in the arms of the Church, and leaning their heads on pillows stuffed with past experiences, will wake up at last in hell.

Death is the disaster of the wicked, but the privilege of the righteous, as witness the testimony of Paul. To the drum-beat of faith that old soldier marched right into the gates of death, which, opening, became the gates of glory. Christians, by faith, are so many Columbuses in search of a better land. Beyond the western sky of life, the sunset of death paints all the future with a flood of golden light, and even now sometimes they catch the odor of those heavenly flowers, and pluck from the fruitage that overhangs the walls of that beautiful land.

But how may you be sure that you are in the ark of safety? Lay your whole heart at the feet of Jesus. Lay it bare before Him, and His blood will descend like a grateful shower and cleanse it whiter than the falling snow. At the feet of Jesus you are safe, safe as if you were with the angels. Now harden not your hearts. God press the truth.

SINS OF THE FLESH.

How to Maintain Man's Dignity—Sermon by Dr. John Hall.

At Cooper Institute last evening, a large audience assembled to hear Rev. Dr. HALL preach a very plain, practical sermon. His text was First Peter, second chapter, eleventh verse: "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshy lusts which war against the soul." It is the duty of ministers, he said, not only to preach the doctrines of the gospel, but also to inculcate the duties which they contain. The doctrines of God are the foundation of good living, and ministers teach men how to build thereon so that men and women may become better husbands, and wives, and sons, and daughters, and citizens, and neighbors. and that is what Peter does in this epistle. He points out to the people first what Christ is—a sure foundation stone, a chief corner-stone elect, precious, and then reminds them of what they are themselves—a chosen people, a royal priesthood, and contrasts their present condition with what they were, and in view of all he says now, "Dearly beloved, abstain from fleshy lusts which war against the soul." The difficulty of abstaining from any form of sin, unless we begin with Christ and draw our help from Him, was pointed out. Unlawful desires after unlawful things, or lawful desires after lawful things, pushed to an unlawful extent, constitute lust, and from these we are commanded to abstain. And then the reasons why we should so abstain. Because we are pilgrims and strangers here and are on our journey heavenward to appear before God, either on his right or on his left, and we should not be hampered with those lusts which impede our journey. We should abstain from talking about them, and from thinking of them, and if they come near us we should flee from them. And this would not be cowardice, but courage. If he (the Doctor) carried a bag of gunpowder on his back, he would run away from a boy with a lucifer match—not because he was afraid of the boy, but because he carried with him that which, coming into contact with the match, would explode and destroy himself and perhaps others. But a higher reason why we should abstain from those lusts is that they war against the soul. They are parasites which cling to the soul and drown men in perdition. The French revolution toward the close of the last century gained the confidence of the people by the cry of liberty, but it soon degenerated into the foulest tyranny. So those lusts cry out to us in the name of manly independence of liberty, and ask a place but for a night, but they turn around us as the ivy around the oak and drag us downward. They waste men's money and health, destroy the peace of the family, and bring gray hairs with sorrow to the grave; they war against property, character, reputation, and against the soul itself. And if they are thus, our enemies, is it too much to ask men to abstain from them? The Doctor then gave a brief and earnest exhortation to his audience to follow the advice of the text, and to remember it, though they should forget everything else.

BLESSING A BELL.

Imposing Ceremony at Transfiguration Church—Sermon by Rev. Father O'Farrell.

The imposing ceremony of blessing a bell, according to the usage of the Catholic Church, took place in Transfiguration Church, Mott-street, (Rev. Father HASSON, pastor,) yesterday, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the edifice was filled to repletion, although admission was only to be secured by tickets at fifty cents each. The bell is from the Meenely Foundry in Troy, and weighs 1,500 pounds. It was yesterday solemnly blessed, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKY. Assisting him, as deacons of honor, were Rev. Fathers MCKENNA of Transfiguration, and FLATTERY, of St. Teresa's. Rev. FRANCIS MCMIRNEY acted as master of ceremonies. The services began at 4 o'clock P. M., and were quite lengthy. The bell was swung upon a derrick in front of the altar, which was gorgeously illuminated, and the Archbishop, vested in cope and mitre, and attended by his deacons, occupied seats on the highest step of the altar, immediately in front of and facing the bell. The proper psalms were then recited, and the *asperges*, or sprinkling of the bell with holy water, the unctions, or signing it with chrism, and the washing inside and outside were administered, after which the Archbishop formally blessed it, thus ending the ceremony.

Rev. Father O'FARRELL, of St. Peter's, then ascended the altar and addressed the congregation. He alluded to the fact that the Catholic Church had a blessing, accompanied with symbolical ceremonial, for everything connected with its religious services. She blessed also everything that is calculated to contribute to the temporal welfare of her children upon earth, as well as those things which are designed to secure their salvation hereafter. He then alluded to the peculiar office of the bell, as it is considered from a Catholic point of view, and in those countries where the faith is carried out with true Catholic fervor. It was, in fact, typical of the authority of the Church itself. It sent out its sweet invitation to the children of the faith, reminding them of their duty to God, and was mysteriously bound up with man's whole career upon earth. When the infant was received into the Church through the sacrament of baptism, it published the fact abroad, and its sweet tones were sent out in praise because another child had been regenerated by this sacrament, and made an heir to the kingdom of heaven. When, for the first time, the child, after due preparation, was admitted to the Eucharistic table, it was again brought into requisition, and made it known that still more souls were being strength with the bread of angels. When two hearts were united together in the sacrament of holy matrimony, the bell again pealed forth its joyous acclaim, and acting as a symbol of holy Church, gave benediction to the newly-married pair in their journey through life. Then, again, when a child of faith is called away to the presence of his Maker—when the soul has left its mortal tenement—the bell tolls, in mournful accents, in order that those who hear it may offer up their prayers for the repose of that soul, and beseech God's mercy for it. The same bell, morning, noon and night, rang out the "Angelus Domini," in order to keep men constantly reminded of the great mystery of the Incarnation; and on every Sunday and Holy Day it called all the faithful to assemble together in the Church, there to assist at the adorable sacrifice of the mass, and to implore God to continue His mercies to mankind. Thus through the whole course of life the Catholic bell was more or less connected with religious idea, and hence the Church pronounced upon it her benediction. The reverend speaker then proceeded to describe the ceremonies used in blessing the bell, and explained how they were all symbolical of religion, and closed by admonishing his hearers whenever they heard it sound to turn their thoughts to God and heavenly things.

At the close of the discourse the choir sang the "O Salutarus Hostia" and the "Tantum Ergo," and the services closed with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, administered by the Archbishop.

The "Street Boys'" Meetings.

The violent snow-storm which prevailed yesterday and occasioned the slim attendance at the churches, largely increased the attendance at the simple services held for the benefit of the homeless "street boys." Indeed, as a rule, the more unpleasant the weather the larger is the number present at their meetings. It is remarkable that as the attendance is entirely voluntary on the part of the boys, and as they are generally credited with an aversion to religious matters, so many of them should regularly be present. It would disabuse the Catholic brethren, we think, of their unreasonable prejudices against these meetings if they would attend some of them, and see how simply they are conducted and how careful the speakers are not to offend the "hereditary religious" scruples of any of their hearers. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed and others alternate in conducting these meetings; but they all teach the same unobjectionable truth, viz.: to "fear God and keep his commandments." The meeting at the Boys' Home in Rivington-street, last night, was conducted by Hon. Judge VAN VORST, and Mr. DUPUY of the Children's Aid Society. Judge VAN VORST delivered a most interesting and appropriate address, beautifully illustrated by incidents from his observation and professional experience. At the close of the services Judge VAN VORST and several other visitors made an inspection of the institution, and warmly complimented the Superintendent upon the order, cleanliness and comfortable appearance of all its departments.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning FRANK A. MORRIS, of No. 1 Collister-street, met EDWARD RILEY at the corner of Vestry and Canal streets, and inquired the nearest way home. On receiving the required information, MORRIS invited RILEY to take a glass of brandy, which they obtained in a basement saloon near by. When they returned to the street, RILEY knocked MORRIS down with a blow of his fist, and then robbed him of a silver watch and a small sum of money. Officer REILLY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, heard the cries for help, and arrested the robber with the property in his possession. When arraigned before Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Court, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The next lecture in the second series of Dr. MCCOSH's course, before the Union Theological Seminary, will be delivered in Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) this evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. The Doctor will show how we arrive at the knowledge of God from the works of nature and from the principles of the human mind, and will examine especially the philosophy of HERBERT SPENCER. The following lectures of this series will embrace such topics as "The Progress of Thought in America," "Boston Theology," "Positivism," &c.

The subscriptions for the German Relief Fund, received at the General Consulate during the past week, amounted to $2,753 96, making, with the previous subscriptions, a total of $317,-517 93. The contributions of the past week include $1,738 46, the proceeds of a concert given by the German societies at Boston; $100, the amount of a subscription in Philadelphia; $183 70 by the Germans at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and $50 by the Theo. Koerner Society at Mount Vernon—fifth contribution.

The United Dramatic Friends' Society gave a ball last night at the Casino, in East Houston-street. One of the guests, named EDWARD KLEIN, of No. 377 East Houston-street, became intoxicated and quarrelsome, when some of the Committee of Arrangement, took the law into their own hands and beat KLEIN with chair-legs and tumblers, inflicting severe wounds. The Fourteenth Ward Police interfered and stopped the row, though no arrests were made, as the victim declined to point out his assailants.

LOTTA DIANO was arrested yesterday in the Fourth Ward for the stealing a silk dress, which she had on her person at the time. LOTTA had been an inmate of the house No. 165 Greene-street, where young WITTENBERG committed suicide, and the dress was owned by FLORA ANDERSON, another inmate of the house. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

The subscriptions for the German Relief Fund among the members of the Liederkranz Society have been resumed, and Mr. KLAMROTH has been appointed the Treasurer. Previously, the members of the Liederkrang have contributed nearly $5,000, which was transmitted to the central station at Berlin by the Consul-General.

JOSIAH A. CURE, aged 52, dropped dead yesterday in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Broadway, where he was employed. ANNA H. CASSIDY, aged 42, died suddenly at No. 71 King-street. Both cases were investigated by the Coroners, and the cause of death was found to be hemorrhage of the lungs.

ADDIE LOVETT, of No. 58 Hester-street, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for stealing $45 from CHARLES JACOBSON, of No. 78 James-street. The complainant met the prisoner in the street and accompanied her home, where the larceny was committed. ADDIE was held for trial.

Early yesterday morning a gang of unknown ruffians assaulted Officer JOHN BANKER, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and threw him down. His head struck with great violence against an iron railing, rendering the patrolman senseless. No arrests were made.

The annual reunion of Post Sedgwick, No. 11, G. A. R., is to take place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at De Garmo's Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, corner Fourteenth-street. JOSEPH FORBES is Commander, and CHARLES THIES, Adjutant. It will be a brilliant affair, undoubtedly.

And unknown man, aged about fifty years, roughly dressed and supposed to be GEORGE MCMAHON, was found dead yesterday in Rivington-street, near the Bowery. The body was removed to the Morgue.

J. SLAVIN, of No. 328 East Forty-eighth-street, seventeen years of age, fell, yesterday, while clambering on a Harlem freight-car, at Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, and had some of his toes cut off by the wheels.

The Union Meannerchor of Bloomingdale is making arrangements for a concert on a grand scale, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, in which a number of the leading German vocal organizations are to assist.

The Mayence Carnival Verein, an organization composed of jolly natives of the ancient town of Mayence, resident in this City, last evening gave a carnival soirée at the Wall Hall in Orchard-street, which was an interesting affair.

MARY BYRNE, aged sixty, died suddenly yesterday at No. 429 East Thirteenth-street. JOHN MALOY, aged thirty-eight, also died suddenly at No. 287 Front-street.

THOMAS MADDOX, a sailor belonging to the ship *Neines*, fell overboard yesterday, at Pier No. 6 North River, and was rescued by the Police.

CORNELIUS CUNNING, aged forty-eight, of Williamsburg, fell yesterday, in Oak-street, and broke his leg. Sent to the Park Hospital.

SARAH ARNOLD, of No. 430 East Sixteenth-street, fell in Spring-street, yesterday, and fractured her leg. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

A plausible young man giving the name of CHARLES REYNOLDS, aged 22, on Saturday engaged board at the house of Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD, No. 475 Hudson-avenue, and was shortly afterward detected in the act of making away with $40 worth of clothing and a diamond pin belonging to another boarder. Officer MURPHY, of the Second Precinct, arrested the rogue.

ANDREW MONTEATH, of No. 117 Jay-street, while crossing the carriage-way at the corner of Bridge and Sands streets, on Saturday evening, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon belonging to Messrs. KELLIGAN & FEW, and seriously injured.

The total number of arrests in Brooklyn, last week, was 332, the majority being for intoxication.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday evening, a revolver in the hands of LOFTUS, proprietor of the Seawanaka oyster-saloon, White Stone, was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the arm of his wife, producing a dangerous wound. The bullet passed entirely through the arm near the elbow, shattering the bone and entering the wall beyond. A physician was called and dressed the wounds of the lady. Fears are entertained that lockjaw will set in.

On account of the want of funds the work at the Government works, at Hallet's Point, has been suspended. Gen. NEWTON estimates that $450,000 is necessary, and the official estimates coincide with his. The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce, which never visited the works, notwithstanding a resolution to that effect was passed by the Committee, now propose to appropriate $250,000, $50,000 of which will be needed to repay damages while the operations are suspended.

At a surprise party given at the house of Capt. GREEN, in Mattituck, some colored ladies were invited by some of the lady managers to participate. When they appeared a sensation was created. The party became divided, and everything was made disagreeable. The gentlemen siding with either party talk of prospective trouble.

There is a formidable disturbance between the principals of the white and colored schools in Amityville, and the trustees have their hands full to prevent an outbreak.

The new Methodist Church at Greenport was dedicated yesterday. The sermon was preached by Dr. ANDREWS, of St. John's, Brooklyn.

New-York sportsmen are having lively times at Elwood chasing foxes. Several have been caught.

Huntington harbor is to be deepened and made navigable for vessels of 300 tons draft.

Fifty-three vessels of different kinds are now ice-bound in Port Jefferson harbor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Clinton-avenue M. E. Church, now in the course of construction in Newark, is to be supplied with conveniences and luxuries not often found attached to Methodist churches, or, in fact, to any other. Adjoining the vestry is to be built a church parlor, which is to be furnished like a modern drawing-room, with piano and elegant furniture. Beneath this room will be situated the church kitchen, with a hotel range, and all the conveniences for getting up "big dinners." This is done to obviate the necessity of sewing societies and other gatherings "meeting round," as hereafter the necessary meals can be provided at the church.

ROBERT SIMMS, CHAS. SCHICK and GEO MILLER, entered the saloon corner of Broad and Bridge-street on Saturday night, and forced the proprietor to give them drinks. Sergt. FINNEGEN of the Police was notified, and the villains made an assault on him. He called for assistance and all the three offenders were locked up and sent to jail. There were two others in the crowd when the affray commenced, but they succeeded in effecting their escape.

PETER HENDERSON, a resident of No. 88 West Kinney-street, Newark, while in a drunken fit, on Saturday night, treated his family in a most shameful manner. After doing all the damage he could about the house, he commenced an assault on his wife, and threatened her life. She called the Police to her assistance, and HENDERSON was locked up, and, yesterday, was sent to jail.

The funeral of GEO. W. WITTENBERG, who shot himself in a house on Greene-street a few evenings since, was held yesterday from the residence of his parents in York-street, Jersey City.

The "Reformed Church of Greenville," N. J., was organized yesterday, Rev. Drs. TAYLOR and VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City officiating.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 11.—American Securities opened fair, and grew better toward the close. Stocks were firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅞	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87	87¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	18⅛
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	28⅛	28⅛

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Also close steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales of Cotton on ship named to sail during February or March, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7⅜d. for Middling, and from New-Orleans at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Arrived Feb. 10, ship General Skolfield, from Savannah Jan. 12, with 3,996 bales of Cotton; ship Peruvian, from Savannah Jan. 9, with 3,560 bales; bark Douglass Castle, from Savannah Jan. 7, with 2,011 bales; total, 9,567 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Arrived Feb. 10, steamer *City of London*, from New-York Jan. 30, with 1,254 bales of Cotton; Feb. 11, steamer *Russia*, from New-York, Feb. 1, 1,035 bales; Feb. 11, bark *Sarah B. Cann*, from Savannah Jan. 10, 2,187 bales; total, 4,476 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new; Peas, 42s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for Spirits. Oats closed 3s. 3d. Pork, 102s. 6d.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—SUGAR—Absence of business for want of stock. No. 12 firm at 10¾@10¾ reals; Molasses Sugar, No. 7 to 10, buoyant; Muscovado Sugar buoyant. Exported during the week, from Havana and Matanzas, 16,000 boxes, including 8,000 boxes to the United States, and 3,200 hhds. to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 95,000 boxes, 12,000 hhds. BACON—Market supplied; quoted at 27c.@30c. FLOUR buoyant at $14 75@$15 50. HAMS steady. LARD quiet and market supplied. POTATOES declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $6@$6. TALLOW steady. WAX active; White, $12 50@$13; Yellow, $8 50@$9. FREIGHTS quiet. LUMBER declining, owing to large supply; White Pine, $28; Pitch Pine, $28@$30. BOX SHOOKS—Market supplied; quoted at 9¼@9¼ reals; Hogshead SHOOKS in demand at $2 75@$2 87½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $4 12½@$4 25. HOOPS firm; Long-shaved, $56; Short, $45. EXCHANGE on London, 116¾@117¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—WHEAT held firmly. RYE in request. CORN quiet. BARLEY more active; sales, 2,700 bushels Lake Shore at $1; 1 car No. 1 two-rowed State at $1, and 1 car four-rowed do., bagged, at $1 10. CATTLE—Market somewhat active at a slight advance on the opening prices of last week. There is fair supply and the average quality is superior to that of last week. The advance in prices is ¼c. on good butchering Steers and ⅛c. on heavy fat Oxen. The range is from $3 50 to $4 75 for inferior up to $7 50 to $8 50 for extra. Milch Cows—But few were sold, and these brought an advance of $5 ₱ head; common to medium, $65@$80, and $90 for choice Milkers. SHEEP—Supply limited, quality good; market stronger with higher prices; Fine Wool Sheep brought 7½c.; coarse heavy Canada and Western, 7¼c.; New-York, 5c.@7¼c., ₱ lb. HOGS—But little doing in Hogs; small sales of Michigan at $8 05 ₱ 100 lbs., averaging 180 lbs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firm; No. 2, $1 24¾, cash; $1 26 seller, March; during the afternoon unchanged. CORN higher and fairly active; closed at 50¼c., cash; during the afternoon steady at 50¼c. OATS higher; closed at 47¼c. for No. 2. RYE firmer and higher; closed at 88c.@88¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY higher at 82c.@90c. HIGHWINES nominally at 86c.@87c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 37½@$22 50, cash; $22 62½@$22 75, seller March. LARD quiet at 12¾c., cash; 12¾c. seller March. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 70@$8 75. Live HOGS steady at $7@$7 80. CATTLE active and firm at $5 50@$7. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR active and advanced 10c.@15c. for low grades, which are scarce; Superfine Western, $5 50@$5 55; Extra Winter, $6. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. CORN firmer; Mixed, in bulk across the river, at 47c.; Yellow, 50c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 51¼c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing, at $1@$1 02½, in bulk. WHISKY—Nothing done. Mess PORK firm at $23. Dry-salted MEATS firm; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, first half of March, 11¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD—Prime Steam at Quincy, 12¼c.; jobbing lots here, 12¼c.@12¾c. for choice. HOGS, $6@$7 65 for light to good. Cattle unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 830 bales; Exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 14,089 bales. FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62¼; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 62½@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT active, but prices unchanged, except Ohio and Indiana, at $1 55@$1 65. CORN—White Southern active at 88c.@90c.; Yellow Southern firm at 80c.@81c. OATS dull. RYE dull. Mess PORK steady and firm at $23. BACON steady and firm; Rib-sides, 15c.; Clear-rib, 12¾c.; Shoulders, 10¾c. HAMS, 18c. LARD steady at 13¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm, with a fair demand; Family, $6 15@$6 40. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; Red, $1 33@$1 35. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, 50c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet and weak; sales of Steam at 12¼c.; Kettle at 12¾c.; mostly held ⅛c. higher. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c.; sales 200,000 lbs. Sides at 10¼c.@11c. BACON firm; Shoulders dull at 9¼c.; Sides advanced ¼c.; sales at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales 190 hhds. Lugs at $6 50@$9 25; New Leaf, $9 50@$16; Old Leaf, $20@$43. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 87c. EXCHANGE par.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 3,120 bales; gross receipts, 3,397 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,894 bales; to Bremen, 1,717 bales; coastwise, 1,320 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 263,369 bales. CORN firmer at 70c.@72c. OATS easier at 61c.@63c. BRAN, $1 10@$1 15. PORK firm; Mess, $24. BACON easier at 10¼c. for Shoulders, 12¾c. for Clear Rib, 13c. for Clear Sides. HAY, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE all unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE 121¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. GOLD, 111¾.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales, 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 35, but some holders are asking $1 37. CORN quiet; 6 cars were sold on the track at 67c. ₱ bushel. RYE neglected. OATS quiet and steady; sales, 2,850 bushels; Western, in store, at 55c. BARLEY firm; inquiry fair; 4 cars Canada were sold at 85c. delivered on cars; 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms. PEAS and SEEDS dull. PORK quiet; Mess, $22 50. LARD quiet at 13¾c. HIGHWINES nominally 91¾c.@92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Wheat to New-York, 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—COTTON—Small sales Middling Upland at 15¼c.@15¾c.; do. Orleans, 16c.@16¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $30. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red unchanged; White Western, $1 80@$1 82. RYE unchanged. CORN very quiet; Yellow, 78c.@79c.; Mixed Western, 77c. OATS advancing; State and Western, 58c.@60c. PROVISIONS in improved demand, but unchanged in prices. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18¾c.; Refined, 24¾c. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—TOBACCO—Sales, 23 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 25; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$10. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c. BAGGING—Nothing doing. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN firm. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12¾c. Bulk MEATS—8¾c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¾c. for Sides. BACON—9¾c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¾c. for Sides. HAMS, sugar-cured, 15c.; plain, 15c., all packed. WHISKY firm at 87c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 11—Evening.—FLOUR unchanged with a light demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White do., $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN held at 82c. for Mixed Western. OATS, 57¾c. for Western. BARLEY quiet at 98c.@$1 10 for Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted, 70c. for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—FLOUR—Extra Spring firmer at $5 75. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27; No. 2, $1 25¾. OATS firm; No. 2, 50c. CORN—No. 2, Mixed, 50c. RYE—No. 1, 80c. BARLEY scarce; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Mess PORK firmer at $21 50. Dressed HOGS declined to $8 65. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR firm, with a fair demand. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 40¾; No. 2 do., $1 37¾. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 53¾c.; Low Mixed, 52¾c. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1, 51c.; No. 2, 49¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—COTTON dull and nominally 14¼c.; receipts, 3,740 bales; shipments, 2,315 bales. FLOUR firm and scarce at $5 75@$8 75. CORN firm and scarce at 70c. OATS, 69c. LARD quiet at 13c.@14¼c. PORK quiet at $23 50@$24. BACON—Shoulders nominal; Sides quiet at 11¾c.@12¾c. Bulk MEATS firm at 9c.@12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 47¾c. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 10@$3 25. TAR steady at $1 65. COTTON steady at 13¾c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 2,275 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,841 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,381 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON weak; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,428 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,932 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,238 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 6,113 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,839 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 84,474 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 126 bales; sales, 237 bales; stock 2,864 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 455 bales; gross 2,495 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,845 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 100,572 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 830 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 38,094 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 51; Amber, $1 39. HOGS quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—WHEAT heavy; held at $1 40. CORN nominal; held at 60c. OATS firmer at 52c. PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged; Refined at 24c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet at 13¾c. for Middling; sales, 750 bales; receipts, 650 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	Feb. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Ismailia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Nevada	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Italy	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	Feb. 16	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	Feb. 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

TUESDAY.

By the Thuringia.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00. 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets......5:32 | Moon rises..1:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:04 | Gov. Island..2:53 | Hell Gate...4:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Jan. 29, with mdse. and 258 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales with high head seas the entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay, with mdse. to Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Feb. 4, and the Bar 5th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Eliza Thompson, Bates, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has had easterly weather, with much fog the entire passage.

WIND—Sundown moderate, N. cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. yesterday the United States steamer Tallapoosa from New-York; bark Olivia Davis, from Rosario; brig Ira C., Port Plata; schr. Chas. A. Higgins, Miragoane. Arr. today steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; bark Nannie T. Bell, Pernambuco; brigs David Bugbee, from Curacoa, and Lizabel, from Galveston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer General Barnes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—Arr. schr. D. B. Everett, from New-Orleans; schr. Alfred Richards, from Boston.

Sld. schr. F. C. Freye, Georgetown, S. C.; schr. J. C. Nash, Georgetown, S. C.; schr. J. S. Lee, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The ship John Tucker, Taylor, from San Francisco, arr. 11th, reports crossing the equator in the Pacific Nov. 12; passed Cape Horn Dec. 12, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 18, in lon. 36. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Dec. 16 lat. 55 S., lon. 60, spoke bark San Louis, from Iquique, for Liverpool; Jan. 10, lat. 8 S., lon. 31, spoke ship Himalaya, from London, for Ceylon; Feb. 7, lat. 34 30, lon. 73 35, spoke schr. Hattie Haskell, hence for Manzanilla.

The bark Eheu, (Br.,) Wise, from Rio Janeiro, arrived 11th, reports crossing the equator Jan. 15, in lon. 35 32. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and since strong N. N. W. and N. N. E. gales; Jan. 13, off the island Fernando Norona, exchanged signals with the ship Bales Family, (Br.,) steering S.; Jan. 25, lat. 19 41, lon. 57 14, spoke brig New-Zealand, from ——, for Barbados, with loss of mainmast and otherwise badly damaged, but wanted no assistance; 31st, lat. 28 16, lon. 66 25, saw bark Marriana steering N. W.; 27th, lat. 24 27, lon. 62, saw bark Heath Park steering N.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—Steam-ship Manhattan, New-York, for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
Waltham Watches.
THESE WATCHES CANNOT BE EXCELLED BY ANY WHICH CAN BE BOUGHT AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
McGIBBON & CO.,
BECAUSE OF REMOVAL ABOUT MARCH 1,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

IRON FRONTS
FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, East 28th-st., 2d-av. and East 29th-st., NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS; ALSO, FINE IRON WORK FOR INTERIOR FINISH OF BUILDINGS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Tea Service, Forks,
Spoons and Fancy Articles, for
WEDDING PRESENTS.

1871.
THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
ORGANIZED 1845. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Balance as per statement Jan. 1, 1870.....$18,439,006 39
Received for premiums during the year 1870...... $5,604,427 84
Received for interest during the year 1870.......... 1,252,357 83
Received for annuities during the year 1870...... 1,751 37
Total receipts for 1870.............$6,858,547 04
Paid claims by death..........$1,397,556 68
Paid endowments.......... 19,000 00
Paid surrendered policies..... 341,633 87
Paid advertising and printing............ 64,491 08
Paid contingent expenses...... 84,194 92
Paid postage and exchange. 10,174 56
Paid taxes and internal revenue............ 93,418 97
Paid commissions to agents 437,708 90
Paid physicians' fees........... 25,204 20
Paid annuities.. 1,231 07
Paid return premiums......... 1,610,205 23—$4,084,819 45—$2,773,727 59
Total..........................$21,212,733 98

ASSETS.
Cash on hand.........................$ 643,399 91
Real estate........................... 143,189 84
United States securities........1,551,500 00
State, city and county bonds.4,574,800 00
Bonds and mortgages............7,425,844 50
Loans on policies in force.....6,775,092 97
Loans on scrip.......................... 1,460 17
Due for premiums in course of transmission........... 97,448 56
—$21,212,733 95
Interest due and accrued..... 454,170 48
Deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums.......... 30,276 48
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of Nov. and Dec............ 315,357 91— 799,804 87
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871......$22,012,538 82

The dividend of return premiums declared by the Directors in 1870, will be paid to the assured as their premiums fall due in 1871, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

The dividend of return premiums to be paid in 1872, will be apportioned during the year, upon the equitably adjusted percentage plan lately adopted by the Company.

DIRECTORS.
LEWIS C. GROVER, MARCUS L. WARD,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
STATE AGENT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.
The Connecticut Air-Line
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS
are made unusually safe, by having Two Dollars of valuable productive property pledged to secure each and every Dollar of Bonds issued, as under the Charter of the Company the bonds can be issued for only ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST OF THE ROAD.

A rich and enterprising section of Connecticut is furnished, for the first time, with ample railroad facilities, by this Road, one-half of the line having been in successful operation since August, while the unfinished portion is rapidly approaching completion. This road also forms, with its connections, the shortest route between Boston and New-York, saving 22 miles in the distance, equal to Twenty per cent.

The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.

We recommend these Bonds, issued by the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, on account of their superior security, and liberal income. Apply to
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

☞IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
We purchase and sell
STERLING EXCHANGE,
ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in all parts of the world.
EXECUTE ORDERS in SECURITIES.
MAKE
CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY,
and transact any business pertaining to an American Banking-house in London.
We receive deposits of coin and currency, allowing interest, and checks upon us are paid through the Clearing-house.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of
PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st., New-York
Factory Nos. 291 Monroe-st., and 398 Madison-st.
Send for catalogue and price list.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.: Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Gram, No. 133 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; L. Gellfuss, Steinway Hall; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.